SEVENTH DAY—*17th October 1924.*

At this stage the Dewan said that if the members had no objection, the Bill to provide for the levy of Coffee Cess might be discussed as some of the members interested in the question had represented that they would like to return to their places. Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao invited reference to the Rules and said that ten days' clear notice had not been given as required by the rules as copies of the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill had been circulated only on the first or second day of the meeting. The sense of the assembly was that it might be taken up after Monday.

The Dewan said that the House may now proceed to the resolutions before them.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move—"That this Assembly recommends to Government the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to be styled 'The Civil and Criminal Justice Committee' for making a thorough examination of the present working of the Judicial Department and submitting a report to the Government embodying their suggestions for

(*a*) the speedy disposal of cases and the removal of congestion of work in courts;

(*b*) the re-organization of the courts and re-adjustment of their situation and territorial jurisdiction;

(*c*) the complete separation of Judicial from Executive functions;

(*d*) the preservation of magisterial independence, and for

(*e*) other improvements calculated to secure the healthy and advantageous working of the Judicial Department."

In doing so I wish to say that the pendency in almost all the courts is very large and shows signs of increasing still more. The introduction of the Separation Scheme has relieved congestion in some cases while in certain others it has entailed additional work. A re-adjustment of the location and territorial jurisdiction of courts has also to be effected soon.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—Sir,—I beg to second the motion.

DEWAN.—Do you believe that one omnibus committee can go into all the matters referred to in your resolution with any

material benefit or do you want one committee to go into each of the subjects?

MR. NARASINGA RAO.—I am prepared to leave that question for the decision of Government according to their convenience. If one committee is appointed for considering and reporting on all the questions, some trouble and expense could be saved. But if it is the intention of Government to appoint a committee for each of the questions, I have certainly no objection. My only object in moving this Resolution is that laws' delays should be avoided and that Magistrates who cannot be said to be independent now as they are directly controlled by the executive should be under the control of the Chief Court just as Munsiffs and Sub-Judges are.

FIRST MEMBER.—Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao had brought up a Resolution on the same subject at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council and Government promised the appointment of a Committee. Government will adhere to that promise and take early steps to give effect to the same. A separate Resolution in this Assembly does not appear to be necessary.

MR. NARASINGA RAO.—With that assurance, I beg leave to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 11.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—SIR,—The malnad is very backward economically and the position has been rendered worse on account of the recent floods. I therefore beg to move—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they may be pleased

(*a*) to convey through the respective districts, to the people afflicted by the disasters of this year's floods, its profound sympathy with them in the distress and damages that have been caused to them;

(*b*) to order a liberal and suitable remission of assessment of all affected lands in all flooded areas;

(*c*) to take immediate steps, including if necessary, the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with a responsible officer as Secretary, to enquire into and report on the causes of floods and the measures to be adopted for rehabilitating the flooded parts, as for instance Malnad parts, where heavy rains and periodical ravages due to erratic monsoon, have added considerably to the difficulties of agricultural operations arising out of the already existing economic disabilities, *viz.*, paucity of labour, unhealthy conditions and heavy agricultural indebtedness, and

suggesting remedies of a permanent nature to prevent a repetition of such damage;

(*d*) to assign to each of the flooded districts an initial non-recurring grant of not less than 2 lakhs of rupees each in the current year, a special loan being raised if necessary for the purpose, in order to provide immediate and adequate relief to the people of the districts affected and in order to carry out preventive and reconstructive works in the said areas, including the repairs to damages that have been caused to the roads, bridges, culverts, irrigation works, non-cultivated lands, buildings, houses, tenements, and other properties and to restore the areas affected to their normal stage."

MR. A. ANANTHIAH.—SIR, I beg to second the motion.

DEWAN.—Were you aware of the several measures ordered by Government for flood relief at the time that you sent up the Resolution ?

MR. KRISHNA RAO.—The Resolution was sent up in July last while the Government Order was published on the 13th August 1924.

DEWAN.—Do you consider it necessary, in view of that order, to move the Resolution now ?

MR. HOSKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—I am very glad that Government have been doing their best to relieve the troubles of the people in distress. It is very necessary to give a liberal remission of assessment on all lands affected by floods and to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to go into the question of the causes of the floods and the measures to be adopted for the relief of the distress. The difficulties that the people are undergoing are many and many poor people have lost what little they had and help to such men is very urgent.

The committee would be in a position to help Government in their task of rendering relief to the people in distress. They will have to be entrusted with the work of the economic survey of the malnad parts, which is an urgent necessity. Such a committee is essential owing to the peculiarities of those parts.

DEWAN.—Government have been taking action in all the directions in which you wish them to take action through this resolution. In the Government Order issued by us it is stated that the lands that have suffered damage may be generally classified under one of the three following groups :—

1. Lands which have been eroded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation permanently.

2. Lands which have been filled with sand or silt and will require some expenditure to make them fit for cultivation.

3. Lands on which the standing crops have been damaged, but which may be recultivated during this season.

The relief sanctioned by Government differs in each case. As regards the first class of lands separate orders will be passed. As applications are received, Government will see if separate lands can be granted, provided the lands permanently damaged or rendered unfit for cultivation, are relinquished by the owner. As regards the second class of lands the relief granted is the grant of loans for removing the sand or silt and rendering the lands fit for cultivation. As regards the last class of lands the relief required is the supply of seeds. The Deputy Commissioners have been requested to inspect the lands and submit detailed reports as to the extent and nature of the damages and these are being received. It is better you leave the matter in the hands of the Government and see what they are going to do, rather than bring in a special resolution. Government do not consider that the appointment of a committee on the lines proposed by you will be of any material use. They are doing all they can. The Public Works Department has been given liberal advances to carry out urgent works. Irrigation works and bridges are being repaired, and liberal grants are being made to relieve the distress of the people. The total amount that Government will spend during the current year will come to between 2 and 2½ lakhs.

The only new point in the resolution is that relating to the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials. But I ask you what Committee, whatever its constitution, can make any definite pronouncement as to what the causes of floods are. They are so many and depend upon so many circumstances that it is impossible to anticipate them all. I think you will agree that there is no need to appoint a committee, as it will not produce any tangible or practical results. As regards an economic survey I have already said in my speech that Government are going to take up the work in a typical taluk of each of the malnad districts.

MR. ANANTIAH.—We are exceedingly thankful to the Government for the measures they have taken for affording relief to the affected tracts. But I wish to point out here that beyond looking after bridges, irrigation works and buildings, the Public Works Department has not been doing anything. If the Public Works Department only takes trouble to set right the banks of rivers near towns and villages which have been again and again subjected to the ravages of floods, that would be something.

DEWAN.—This does not come within the resolution.

MR. ANANTIAH.—I also feel that a committee as suggested by MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO should be formed to go into this question for finding remedies for these disasters.

DEWAN.—The District Board can easily form a committee to take up some of the questions mentioned in the resolution with the advice of the Executive Engineer of the district. But that is different from examining how rivers change their course, floods are caused, and can be avoided. Nature has its own ways and its own methods. It is too difficult and technical a matter, and not easy of solution. I think there would not be much use in the formation of a committee to go into this question.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—It is our duty to sympathise with the unfortunate men who have suffered from the floods and to help them as much as possible. Judging from the arguments of the mover so far, it is clear that the resolution is not so much a request for additional grants for relief, but a request for the appointment of a committee. The formation of a committee does not commend itself to me, and I believe that instead of helping the people in any way, it will only result in the expenditure of travelling allowances to members. It would be better if the same money is spent for additional relief to the sufferers.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—It would be useful to know the causes of floods, but I cannot understand how a committee can help in the matter.

MR. VENKATASAMIAH.—I feel that the formation of a committee is necessary, to go into the question of the cause of the floods. The existence of such a committee will help the re-construction work to a great extent. The proposed committee may be entrusted with the work of reconstruction also. With the experience we have gained from the recent floods in Nanjangud, we believe this problem could be solved by growing plantations by river sides and by the extension of bridges, etc. The committee that is now proposed may be able to suggest such and other useful remedies.

DEWAN.—It is not necessary to appoint a provincial committee. If Municipalities and Local Boards take up the work and send up proposals to Government they will certainly be examined. If non-official gentlemen form themselves into a committee for the investigation of this question Government will consider the possibility of giving them some financial assistance.

MR. NANJAPPA.—There is no necessity to form committees and the money required may be better spent by helping the poor to build their houses which were destroyed during the floods. The Deputy Commissioners and other local officials are doing their best in this direction and a special committee is totally unnecessary.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—The resolution was sent up before the issue of the Government Order. Since the Government are doing their best in affording relief to the people that suffered from the

floods I do not wish to press the resolution, but, would request Government that at least in some places local committees may be formed or that, in the alternative, the District Relief committees may be asked to look into the matter referred to in my resolution.

DEWAN.—The suggestions will be noted. As regards the other points referred to in the resolution, Government are prepared to spend 4 to 4½ lakhs of rupees for affording the required relief and they will be prepared to spend even more if there is a necessity.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—With that assurance I beg to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION No. 23.

On behalf of Messrs :—

1. H. Krishnamurthiachar, Mulbagl Municipality.
2. K. Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk.
3. Baire Gowda, Kolar Taluk.
4. Doddarame Gowda, Kolar Taluk.
5. M. Narasinga Rao, Kolar Gold Fields.
6. Rajahanumappa Chetty, Bowringpet Municipality.
7. Channabasappa, Bowringpet Taluk.
8. Chikkamunippa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
9. S. Hampaiya, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
10. A. Venkataramana Bhoyi, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
11. M. Venkataraya Reddi, Chikballapur Taluk.
12. N. Sonappa Chikballapur Taluk.
13. Narayana Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.
14. Chikkanarasi Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.
15. Sendi Anjanappa, Goribidnur Taluk.
16. Venkataramanappa, Goribidnur Taluk.
17. C. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur Municipality.
18. S. Venkataswami Gowda, Malur Taluk.
19. Chikka Channananjappa Chetty, Kolar Municipality.
20. K. Rame Gowda, Bowringpet Taluk.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR moved the following resolution :—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that arrangements may be made for the restoration of all minor tanks within a period of ten years."

In doing so, he said :—The importance of tanks in an agricultural country like ours is well known and I need not dilate upon it. There is a number of major and minor tanks which have not been restored for a long time even though contributions

have been paid by the raiyats. In some cases the contribution collected has been returned and in others this has not been done nor the tanks restored. The Dewan was pleased to say that there are about 13,000 tanks for restoration. Enormous sums of money are spent in directions which may not be so very useful as the restoration of tanks. And so it is prayed that a programme of restoration of tanks may be prepared and all the minor tanks completed in about 13 years if not earlier. Otherwise the difficulties of the people will not end.

DEWAN.—That involves an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs which Government are not in a position to meet under the present circumstances.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHYACHAR.—If Government have the welfare of the people at heart they should not grduge to spend at least 10 lakhs of rupees every year for this purpose.

MR. SHAMA RAO.—The minor tanks in the maidan parts are in urgent need of repair and this matter is being represented in this Assembly for the past fifteen years without any result.. Even where contributions have been paid by villagers, restoration work is not being taken up. In some cases after the work is taken up, plans and estimates are revised and additional contribution is demanded. If raiyats are not prepared to pay again, the work is left in an incomplete stage. Consequently, people and cattle suffer for want of water. A number of tanks have been taken up for survey, but no tangible progress has been made.

It is therefore prayed that Government should prepare a list of all such tanks that require immediate repairs and provide sufficient funds for their restoration according to a definite programme and in doing so, the claims of the Kolar District have to be particularly attended to.

DEWAN.—The policy of Government with regard to the restoration of these tanks has been laid down and published in an order dated the 27th September 1922, and the repairs and restoration will be taken up according to urgency as funds become available. We have to look to the requirements of the whole State and not of one locality or district.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—Whatever the policy of Government is, it has so far happened that places which are not quite so bad as others, have been given substantial assistance in preference to more deserving ones. It is true that Government aid should be equally distributed throughout the State, but they should also see the particular circumstances of each district. The restoration of minor tanks should be the first charge on the revenues of a State. The revenues also will improve if the tanks are repaired, because the wet cultivation under them will increase.

MR. M. RAMASWAMI.—For repairs of minor tanks, Government have made certain rules according to which contributions from the villagers are levied and estimates prepared. When the work is partly executed, the estimate is revised and a further contribution is demanded of the raiyats. If it is not paid, the work is stopped and the tank neglected. This is how many of the minor tanks have fallen into disrepair. Such a state of affairs should no longer be allowed to continue and a regular programme of restoration should be laid down. There is another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of Government. Government had promised several years ago that in Inam villages also, tanks would be restored in lieu of excise revenue to be handed over to Government. That revenue is now paid to Government, but the work has not been done. It is therefore prayed that this important question which affects the whole State may be kindly looked into and arrangements made to remedy a long standing grievance as early as possible.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—It is greatly to be regretted that Government have not taken up this work seriously. They have spent lakhs after lakhs in constructing big reservoirs leaving minor tanks to their own fate. These large schemes are beneficial only to particular localities. Instead of that if they had only spent a fraction of the amount for restoring minor tanks, I am sure the whole State would have been largely benefited. I therefore request that these big schemes be held up for some time and the money now allotted for them utilised for the restoration of minor tanks.

DEWAN.—It is not right to compare capital works such as Krishnarajasagara, with minor tank restoration. One has nothing to do with the other ; and while the minor tanks have to be restored from out of revenue receipts of the year, the capital works are carried on under a programme from special funds provided therefor.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—I rather think that minor tank restoration scheme should form part of the capital works programme. If the Government do not maintain the minor tanks in a proper condition, the revenue therefor would be proportionately reduced. So in order to increase the revenue at least, better attention should be paid to this question so that during times of drought there will not be any fear of cattle mortality. It is therefore prayed that every year at least Rs. 10 lakhs should be provided in the budget for this purpose. Otherwise there will always be the danger of famine.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In 1922 I submitted to Government some statistics in regard to minor tank restoration

works and pointed out the reasons why this work was so slack in the past. I also gave some suggestions for the future, but the Government were pleased to say that the question could not be taken up owing to financial stringency. Ever since this item of work was transferred from the Revenue to the Public Works Department, the work has been very slack owing to the fact that the sum provided for this work was still shown under "Land Revenue". The amount provided under "Land Revenue" has to be transferred to the Public Works Department so that they might execute the work expeditiously.

DEWAN.—That is what is done now.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—But the amount is very small. Particularly for Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitaldrug larger sums of money should be provided for the immediate restoration of major and minor tanks than to other districts which are not quite so bad. The principle of the orders on the subject is excellent, but the execution is too slow. The State can now afford to provide sufficient funds as we have passed the stage of deficit budgets. Minor tank restoration is a paramount charge which affects the welfare of the whole State, and I appeal to everyone to vote for this resolution.

DEWAN.—Is not Education a paramount charge? Every department's recurring charge is the first and paramount charge. The grievance is clear to Government and whatever relief is possible has been given.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—It is about 50 years since the scheme of minor tank restoration was brought into force and since then the work has been done very slowly. The result has been that most of the tanks are in a state of utter disrepair. In 1913 the number of minor tanks that required repairs and restoration was 7,000, but at present it is 14,000. Owing to many tanks in the districts being neglected, raiyats are unable to grow sufficient rice for the State's consumption and we have to import rice from outside. We therefore pray that in your time at least all major and minor tanks should be properly repaired by suitably re-adjusting the budget allotments. This is a very important question and we appeal to the Government to bestow their first attention to it, though it will not be reasonable to prescribe a time limit for restoration of all tanks.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Large schemes bring credit to the authors thereof and probably do some good to the particular localities. But if minor and major tanks are properly restored they would be doing an immense good to the people as a whole. If these tanks are in good condition, the State will surely be in a very flourishing condition and Government will derive a larger revenue

than at present. It is therefore prayed that this matter may be taken up immediately.

MR. HUTCHVEERE GOWDA.—If previous Dewans are known as authors of one or two schemes, may the reputation of restoring all the tanks in the State render your administration memorable for all time!

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Famine conditions in the State are becoming more and more acute of late. If at least all the major and minor tanks are properly repaired, water will be available for men and cattle. It is therefore prayed that more attention should be paid for the restoration of tanks than to the execution of larger schemes which consume huge sums of money.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Larger grants should be made for restoration of tanks and raiyats will be prepared to give contribution according to rules.

DEWAN.—Supposing Government are prepared to give five lakhs a year, there will be other practical difficulties in regard to the labour and the establishment required to work out the whole amount. Government are fully aware of the grievances of the raiyat and that is why they have sanctioned a lakh of rupees for this purpose in spite of financial stringency.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—This work is important and urgent and Government may set aside about ten lakhs of rupees every year for it, even if this means that Development Departments like the Agricultural and the Industrial and Commercial Departments are starved for some time.

SECOND MEMBER.—It is not very difficult for Government to allot Rs. 5 lakhs per annum for this purpose. But in view of the fact that these tanks have been in utter disrepair for the past 50 years, it may not be possible to restore all the tanks within a period of ten years as contemplated in the resolution. So far as the importance of the restoration of minor tanks is concerned, there is absolutely no difference of opinion between the Government and the people. They are convinced that it is very essential for the prosperity of the agriculturists. No cash contribution was levied at first. The rule was that unless the villagers undertook to do the earth-work, Government would not take up the restoration at all. They held themselves responsible only for stone-work. In spite of the eagerness of the raiyats to get the tank restored, they were not doing their part of the work unless there was pressure from the local officers. This and several other causes led to the neglect of this important work. The whole question was therefore examined and elaborate rules were passed in 1914 by the then Dewan, Sir M. Visvesvaraya. In lieu of

the earth work as an obligatory duty, a cash contribution of one-third of the cost was levied, Government paying the remaining two-thirds. Even though the raiyats were keen to take full advantage of the new rule, they could not avail themselves of it owing to various causes such as bad seasonal condition, etc. On this account the Government revised the rules again and granted a further concession such as the payment of the raiyats' contributions in instalments.

I have seen this scheme working in the several districts both as Deputy Commissioner and as Revenue Commissioner. Government prescribed a programme of restoration for a certain number of years and instructions were given to local officers that preference should be given to villages the raiyats of which volunteered the contribution. The chief difficulty the authorities had to face was that contributions were offered in the case of very insignificant and useless tanks and no contribution was forthcoming in the case of tanks which would be really useful both to the Government and to the raiyats. That is why no substantial progress was made in the past. The other causes that impeded the progress were, paucity of good contractors, lack of experienced officers in the Revenue Department, and the handling of these works by the Maramat Department, etc. In the year 1922, the whole situation was reviewed by Government as a result of which the tank restoration works were transferred from the Revenue Department to the charge of the Public Works Department. The contribution on the part of the raiyats was made compulsory and reduced from one-third to one-fourth and that could be paid in eight instalments. Though this revised order was issued in 1922, the necessary legislation required for the working of the scheme was enacted only six months ago. As they are empowered by the legal enactment to recover the raiyat's contribution by compulsion, Government do not expect any difficulty in carrying out this scheme hereafter. As the Public Works Department will be in charge of these works, Government expect to accelerate the progress of restoration by taking up the works first and then collecting the contribution.

As regards the contributions already paid by the raiyats in certain localities, unless these cases are enquired into in detail, the exact causes cannot be known as to why they have not been spent. I know of certain tanks for which the raiyats, for instance, paid Rs. 200, whereas the Government had to pay as their share, Rs. 600 or Rs. 800 though the increase of assessment was only Rs. 20. Obviously this is not a paying investment. Steps will be taken now either to utilise the money for the repair or restoration of tanks or to refund it, if it cannot be usefully spent.

Government are alive to the importance of the restoration work and expect to make headway in the near future.

As regards the question of increasing the budget allotment for minor tank restoration, Government will give their best consideration to this request, though according to the present financial programme there will be great difficulty in finding extra funds.

The resolution proposes to fix a time limit of ten years within which the restoration of all minor tanks in the State should be completed. I am afraid that even if accepted this will be nothing more than a pious wish. Is it possible to restore all the 13,000 tanks within this period? Even if it is, by the time the whole series is completed, it will be time enough to begin the round again. Some members suggested that no new works should be taken up before restoring all the works for which contributions had been paid. It is obviously impossible for any progressive administration to accept this suggestion. It is quite reasonable for this Assembly to ask for increased grant, speedier execution of works, etc. Government wish to give the Assembly an assurance that they will give their best consideration to this matter.

Mr. Krishnamurthiachar.—I quite see the Government's point of view that owing to financial and other considerations they cannot commit themselves to any time limit. It is better to have some time limit in such things though of course Government are not obliged to strictly adhere to the same. If ten years are considered to be too short a period, it may be raised to fifteen. The reply of Government that the question will receive their best consideration is too general and we request a more definite promise from them. Otherwise we are afraid that just for the satisfaction of the members a few tanks will be taken up in the beginning, the rest being left to their fate as in the past.

Dewan.—Government cannot commit themselves to any time limit. They can only promise to give larger grants for the restoration of minor tanks, to take steps for a better and speedier progress in their execution.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao.—Now that the raiyats are obliged to pay their contribution, a definite policy of Government may be laid down for the next few years. They must at least say the number of tanks that will be taken up for restoration each year or the exact amount that will be set apart for the purpose.

Dewan.—The Chief Engineer has been asked to prepare a list of all the works. The programme of works to be taken up each year will depend upon the money available. It is not possible to hold out any definite promise about the extent of extra grants that will be sanctioned in future years. This will depend

upon the nature of other demands on the State's resources. Formerly there was an irrigation reserve out of which it was possible to grant Rs. 3 or 4 lakhs for restoration as well as new works. But owing to certain unforeseen expenditure, this fund has been exhausted and has to be built up again. It is, therefore, not possible for Government to give this Assembly any definite idea of the exact grant.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—If there is no money, Government may even float a loan and this House will give its strong support to it. This matter can no longer be delayed as there is no water even to drink in many districts.

DEWAN.—In view of the observations made by the Second Member of Council, I leave it to the movers to consider whether they would suitably amend their resolution by substituting the words. :—

" the speedier restoration of minor tanks by giving larger grants every year "

for

" the restoration of all minor tanks within a period of ten years "

In this case, I would be prepared to accept it.

In the first year of retrenchments, the grant was reduced to Rs. 50,000. This year it has been raised to Rs. 1 lakh. Next year if our finances are in a better condition it may be possible to give Rs. 2 lakhs. Government see eye to eye with the members as regards the necessity for increased allotment for this work. But they have to meet various commitments with their depleted finances and the grant of a definite amount for restoration work cannot be promised.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—I will be satisfied if some reasonable time-limit is fixed.

DEWAN.—At the time of Budget discussions, the members are free to discuss the matter and it may also be taken up by the Legislative Council. The Chief Engineer has been requested to prepare a programme of restoration works for the next three years in the order of (1) incomplete works; (2) works for which contributions have been paid and (3) other restoration works. As regards the time-limit, I have to say that in proposing resolutions, it is necessary that the members should show a certain amount of responsibility. They must remember that this is a matter which has been neglected for the past 50 years and cannot be set right all at once.

Mr. B. Narayanaswami Chetty moved an amendment as suggested by the Dewan and it was supported by Mr. Channabasappa.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR.—I beg to propose that a definite percentage of the annual revenues be set apart for tank restoration for some years to come.

The amendment was not allowed as that would be a separate resolution by itself.

The original resolution as amended by Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty was accepted by the Government.

RESOLUTION No. 24.

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA.—I beg to move that this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja—

(*a*) that Government may be pleased to establish at an early date two model schools, one in Bangalore and one in Mysore, with efficient staff and equipment to train boys from the primary up to and including the S. S. L. C. standard, charging high rates of fees to all the students that attend these schools;

(*b*) that with a view to make all the primary and the middle schools in the State efficient, Government may be pleased to arrange for training every year a much larger number of teachers than at present, in properly equipped institutions and provide all those that pass the required examinations with suitable guaranteed posts on reasonable starting salaries;

(*c*) that they may be pleased to take immediate steps to remove the existing discontent and prevent further discontent in the tutorial staff of the University and of the Education Department.

Regarding clause (*a*) of my resolution, I wish to say that the way in which education is now imparted to our students is far from satisfactory. The number of students has been rapidly increasing, but the teaching is not of the type best suited to make our boys worthy citizens. Unless our boys are trained in the proper way from the very beginning, any attempts to make them useful citizens will be futile.

It is the duty not only of the Government but also of the public to see that the boys receive their education in the best possible way. But as the people have not yet realised their entire responsibility, it is for the Government to take suitable steps to begin with.

Under the present conditions, it has not been possible to secure capable teachers, as the salaries offered are too low to induce qualified persons to join the Department. Most of the

teachers in the Education Department at present are persons who are unable to get suitable posts in other departments. This is not conducive to efficiency.

Unlike what happens in Germany, Japan and America and other countries the two occupations mostly taken up by the people here are Government service and the legal profession. Few take up any useful industry, trade or agriculture which are essential to the progress of a country.

The average cost incurred on account of the primary education of a boy was about Rs. 52 in England in 1909, Rs. 7½ in India in 1920-21 and Rs. 9 in our State according to the estimated figures for the current year. By spending a larger amount we can certainly expect better results. We have very able professors in our University and if only we can give them better material, the country as a whole will improve. To gain this end we must place primary education on a better footing. Education in our State, is now in a very unsatisfactory condition. What we are now doing is merely to force education on our boys. This requires to be changed by introducing a suitable system of education. To do this all at once in all the schools requires far more money than we can spare. So, Government may, to begin with, arrange to establish two model schools, one in Mysore and the other in Bangalore, with efficient staff and equipment to train the boys in the best possible way, from the primary to the S. S. L. C. standard, the pay of the staff being attractive enough to keep them contented.

DEWAN.—In Travancore and other places where there is a large number of aided schools, there is need for Government to establish model schools in order that a proper standard may be set and maintained. But here there is no such necessity. If Government establish two model schools leaving all the other schools in their present condition, it is condemning not only our schools but also the students studying in them. The suggestions contained in the resolution, if accepted, will put a discount on all the other institutions in the State.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—It cannot be helped. That is the only possible course to be adopted if things should improve.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMY IYER.—Sir, In supporting the motion, I beg to propose that the word "model" be omitted in (*a*).

The Education Committee of the Economic Conference passed a resolution some years ago to the effect that a school and a hostel of a high standard should be opened in Bangalore, but nothing was done by Government in that direction. There

are at present seven or eight grades of hostels attached to the Aligarh College. Similarly there is no harm whatever in having institutions of two different grades here also.

In some of the institutions in the Western countries, one and the same teacher has to handle a set of boys for seven years. At the end of seven years this teacher will revert to the charge of the lowest class again. Three such turns are put in by each teacher and at the end of 21 years of service he is retired. Such a system is conducive to the progress of boys, and may well be copied here also with advantage.

By giving more pay, we can get efficient teachers, and by increasing the school fees we can raise the necessary funds. In the Model Infants' School, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, for instance, a fee of one rupee is levied on each boy though primary education is free in other schools, and a different system of teaching is adopted there. It is found by experience that the boys, who receive training in this institution are much better than those of other schools. So, if there are better teachers and more money is spent on educational institutions, we can certainly expect better results.

FIRST MEMBER.—I quite appreciate the object of the resolution that has been put forward by Mr. Venkatanarānappa. But he says that two model schools should be established one in Bangalore and one in Mysore. My own idea is that every school that is established in the State should be a model school. But in the lengthy speech that he delivered, there was not a word about the kind of special equipment, establishment, etc., that should be provided for these model schools. I think that the young boys reading in these schools should be under the charge of lady teachers. There is no use of entrusting them to the male teachers. To properly handle infant pupils, the teachers should know child psychology. Unless they are also highly paid, it may not be possible to engage their services. The whole school should be under first class management. But what would be the expenditure involved in such a scheme and can our finances bear the burden? Again, in common with the whole of India our educational system begins from the wrong end. Unlike the Western countries, we develop higher education first and primary education next. We have gradually come to pay due attention to primary education, and everything will come in its proper time. We have to exercise a little patience. As has been already observed by the Dewan, there would be two different classes of institutions, with the result that a hue and cry will be raised on all sides against the invidious distinction

made in the education of boys. There is yet another question. According to the present policy of Government, education up to the Lower Secondary standard is free. If we accept Mr. Venkatanaranappa's proposition, we shall have to go against our own policy and begin to levy heavy fees. Again, there has already been a cry all over the state that the fees charged for the S. S. L. C. standard are too high and that they should be reduced. When such is the state of affairs, how is it possible for a student to pay a fee of Rs. 10 or 15? Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyer said that a similar proposition had been sent up by the Education Board some years ago and that the Government did not give effect to it. He however failed to give the reasons why it was not accepted. I was the Chairman of the Board of Education at the time. A scheme on the lines of the resolution before us was brought up with a view to give education to those young men whose parents lived in places where there were no educational institutions, by providing boarding houses and all other necessary facilities. It was fully discussed in the Board, and its resolution was accepted by Government also. But when some of the prominent ladies were requested to take charge of these institutions, they flatly refused. We then asked the Missionary ladies whether they would be in charge of them—they too refused. The acceptance of the proposition would mean that there should be one type of institutions for the aristocracy and another for the common people. It is quite against the policy of the Government. If aided agencies start such model schools, Government are prepared to give a suitable grant-in-aid. The resolution cannot therefore be accepted.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—As there are different standards of students, different types of schools are necessary. The present method of instruction will not produce brilliant students.

DEWAN.—Do you wish to put this to vote?

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—It is left to your desire. But I am not going to withdraw.

DEWAN.—You have got a right of reply before I put the proposition to vote. There is no use of further discussion.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—I do not think it is correct on the part of Government to say that all boys should be given education in the same way. There may be very clever students and there may be very dull students. But it is not a healthy arrangement to club them all in one school. It is a clever and intelligent student that brings credit to a country. He must be given proper education separately under better

conditions. If the present arrangement is continued, there is no doubt that the progress of our country in every respect will be very much impaired.

Clause (*a*) of Mr. Venkatanaranappa's resolution, *viz.*, that relating to the establishment of two Model Schools was put to vote and lost.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—As regards clause (*b*) of my resolution so far as my personal experience goes, most of our teachers are untrained. Just for the sake of their livelihood they accept posts on a low pay, with the result that boys do not get properly trained by them. Government should pay particular attention to the boys from the infant classes. Whoever is familiar with the conditions of teaching obtaining in primary schools knows that our children are trained in such a manner that they are nothing but mechanical dolls. More than 50 per cent of our primary school teachers are untrained, and the rest do not possess sufficient educational qualifications. We have got boys of beaming intelligence, who, unless they are put under proper teachers, will be altogether spoiled and lost to the country. I am therefore of opinion that efficient teachers on a higher pay should be employed for primary schools. Every candidate for the teaching profession should be trained in the Training College and should be made to undergo a rigid test of his fitness to teach. The Government should also give a guarantee that the successful candidate will be given an appointment on a particular pay. A certain standard has to be fixed for the examination and the scale of pay has also to be fixed. If this is done, I think education of our boys will be very much improved.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I beg to second the motion. The principle laid down is sound, but in regard to the point of guaranteed posts I do not think that it necessarily means that teachers should be paid heavily but it means that with a view to get suitable men and to avoid discontent, teachers should be given decent salaries. The plea of financial stringency should not be put forward as a ground for not accepting this proposition.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—It is a very important subject and Government may be pleased to consider the same favourably.

DEWAN.—What is meant by guaranteed posts?

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Persons who pass a certain prescribed examination should be assured of an appointment on a particular scale of pay.

FIRST MEMBER.—At present the Department itself sends teachers for training, after which they are taken to their

original places. Private candidates do not generally offer themselves for training. We have no objection to the proposal that a larger number of teachers should be trained. We are doing it and are giving larger grants for the same every year. So, "guaranteed posts" has no meaning.

MR. GOPALASWAMY IYER.—It will be all right if the mover accepts "preferred" instead of "guaranteed."

DEWAN.—You may say, "Trained teachers may be preferred in making appointments."

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA.—What difficulty is there in having guaranteed appointments just like in Civil Service?

FIRST MEMBER.—There is some difficulty. Suppose there is a post vacant carrying a salary of Rs. 100. And there is already a teacher who is getting a pay of Rs. 80 in that grade. Is it right to appoint a new man on Rs. 100 overlooking the claims of the man who is already getting Rs. 80? Will it not create discontent?

DEWAN.—The Civil Service test is a special test and this a general test. Can the proposed change be accepted?

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—In Dharwar there was a training college, where teachers used to be trained and posts guaranteed to them. Similarly at least four guaranteed posts may be created on any salary that the Government deem fit. I have however no objection to omit the word "guaranteed."

The Government accepted clause (b) of the resolution as thus amended.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—As regards clause (c) of my resolution, it sometimes happens that in the Education Department a junior teacher is preferred for promotion to a higher appointment over the heads of his seniors, on the ground of superior merit or some such cause. This creates discontent and the result is, that efficiency of teaching suffers. No one can expect willing service from a discontented man. As far as possible room for such discontent should not be given. It should be ordered that except for proved inefficiency or other sufficient cause, no supersessions would be permitted. If a junior has to be given higher pay over the heads of his seniors who are equally deserving of it, all of them should be given the same pay. My remarks apply equally to the University.

MR. NANJAPPA.—Mr. Venkatanaranappa has brought to the notice of this Assembly that the teaching staff of both the University and the Education Department are very discontented. This, if true, is very regrettable.

We have been seeing how men of education come to this country from foreign countries and work for the good of the

people on a nominal pay. Indians are working as teachers and professors in a spirit of self-sacrifice as for instance in the Ferguson College at Poona. Such instances should be followed by our people in Mysore and they should not complain if their salary is small. Unless some self-sacrifice is evinced by our professors in Mysore, the development of education would be necessarily slow.

MR. MALLAPPA.—Mr. Venkatanaranappa has brought to the notice of this Assembly that the teaching staff of both the University and the Education Department is very much discontented. The pay of the professors of the Mysore University is in no way less than that given elsewhere in other universities and as such I wonder why these professors should be discontented. It pains us very much to hear such a statement from a representative of the University. If the professors are not satisfied with the high pay they get, the best thing that can be done both in the interests of the country and good University Education is to remove these discontented people.

Coming to the Education Department, I beg to point out that the administration is being carried on very well and there is no room for complaint. There may have been a few supersessions, and some persons might have been affected by this. This cannot be considered as a sufficient reason to bring in a resolution of this kind.

I request therefore that Government should institute enquiries and remove from service such of those people who are discontented.

As no useful purpose will be served by this resolution, it is better if the mover withdraws it.

DEWAN.—Before further discussion proceeds on this subject, I should like to make a few observations. In the first place, the wording of the resolution is too vague. It states that immediate steps should be taken to remove the existing discontent in the teaching staff. If this is true it is a reflection on the administration of the Education Department as well as the University. So, before proceeding further, it is necessary for Government to ask the mover what grounds he has to make statements which involve a censure. In such a big department as the Education Department there may be discontent in the case of a few officers here and there, but that is different from general discontent and the remedy in such cases is for the officer concerned to go and interview the Member in charge. It is not right that questions of individual discontent and grievance should come up before this house. It is only if there is an unjust supersession on a large scale of deserving officers,

and general mismanagement and consequent demoralisation that questions of this kind can come up here and this House is justified in discussing them. Otherwise I do not think that it is at all proper or expedient to bring up propositions of this kind.

The Education Department is a very big department. There are various grades of institutions, primary schools, middle schools, high schools, Training college, etc. I do not say that there is no discontent here and there. There may be and for various causes. I can assure you that the Government are doing their best to remove the grievances of the teachers. For instance forty appointments on Rs. 125 to 175 are prepared to be sanctioned to encourage the graduates who deserve promotions.

Regarding the alleged discontent in the University, it is a matter for regret that such a resolution should have been brought on record because it suggests that the University teaching is not efficient and that the University professors are not satisfied with their lot. I, as Member in charge of the University cannot subscribe to that statement. There may be real or imaginary hardship in a few instances. For instance, European professors may say that their scale of pay fixed many years ago is not sufficient. Or it may be that in some cases direct recruitment on special scales of pay may have been made causing some discontent to those in service. But these things cannot be brought up for consideration here as matters for general discussion. Government have got to contend against many difficulties in regard to the settlement of these questions. I should be indeed very sorry if this Assembly which is noted for its shrewdness and common sense should encourage such resolutions. Government cannot possibly accept it. I would ask those who are interested in the progress of education of this country and who are interested in the prosperity, in the contentment and the happiness of those who are giving their lives for education, to advise those individuals who have grievances to represent their grievances to Government who will give every consideration to such representations.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—A similar resolution was moved in the University Senate, but was not accepted. By bringing forward such a resolution a general impression will be created in the minds of the public that though the Government are spending nearly 9 to 10 lakhs of rupees on University Education it is far from satisfactory. We allowed Government to grant as much money as was necessary for University Education on the ground that good work was being done. On the contrary

it does not seem to be so. It is better if Government enquire into the whole matter and set matters right.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Sir, I beg to asure you that this resolution was not brought forward with the object of criticising the policy of the Government. I admit that the Government have the best interests of education at heart. But yet discontent is increasing. One reason for it is undeserved supersession. I only say that such supersessions should not be otherwise than on the ground of incompetency. The people who go up may be very intelligent and deserving of the promotion given to them. My suggestion in such cases is that the reasons for the supersession may be given. If this is done, there will not be discontent. Another suggestion in this connection is that in deserving cases the members may be kept in the same grade and a reward may be given to them, their names being published in the gazette, if need be. But let there be no supersession on any ground other than incompetency.

DEWÁN.—If by the promotion of one officer three or four are superseded, they have got a just grievance and they can always come and complain to Government. But what are the immediate steps that Government should take in the matter? As the resolution is worded, it is impossible for the Government to accept it.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—Having allowed the resolution to be moved, why should exception be now taken to its wording?

DEWAN.—For obvious reasons, I want that such a misconception should be publicly removed, and that no impression should go abroad that our University is not well managed.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—I cannot admit that there is any general discontent in the Education Department. One or two may be discontented, and on that ground it is not right to say that there is general discontent in the University and the Education Department. Originally, teachers were getting Rs. 7 but now they get handsome salaries. Forty appointments on Rs. 125 to 175 are also proposed to be sanctioned. Every year, the grant for the Education Budget is increasing under a progressive policy. So, I am of opinion that there is no discontent at all.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—I have been repeatedly urging Government that grants on a liberal scale should not be made to the University. The alleged discontent that has been now brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Venkatānaranappa supports the view that I had held before. The University is only a drain on the people and the Government and does no substantial good to the State.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNIAH.—Discontent exists everywhere. It is a good sign rather than bad. It is discontent that brings improvement. If the Government is upright and just, there is nothing wrong and no value need be attached to this discontent.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—Mr. Abbas Khan said that there is no discontent in the Education Department. I was myself in the Education Department for two years from 1919 and I say that there is discontent in that Department. Government should not be blind to truth. One reason for this discontent is that there is no definite principle adopted in giving promotions and appointments. What we want is that for equal qualifications, we should get equal treatment.

DEWAN.—You are dealing with the subject of recruitment which I cannot allow you to discuss now.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—The first thing to be considered in this connection is whether there is a general discontent in the teaching staff or not. Mr. Abbas Khan says there is not, and I say there is. A few days back the gradation list of the High School teaching staff was revised from which we see that many qualified M.A.'s, L.L.B.'s., etc., with a service of four years have been superseded by new recruits from outside with equal or less qualifications. This has caused a great deal of discontent.

DEWAN.—How many cases have come to your notice? There is nothing which prevents them from making a representation to the Head of the Department.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—Several complaints were made but were not heard. Even the inspecting officers have certified to the capacity of these men. Last time, in reply to an interpellation, the First Member said that the rank followed pay. If so, the new men have precedence over the older men. Is this not a sufficient cause for discontent? Will not such a treatment of the teachers affect the education of the pupils?

DEWAN.—The statement that there is a general discontent cannot be accepted. This statement has got to be substantiated.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—Some four or five years back, some teachers were appointed in the grade Rs. 75—10—125 and two or three years back a few who had the same qualifications were appointed on Rs. 100 and so on. When certain teachers represented this fact to the head of the department, they were informed that owing to the exigencies of service, they were appointed on higher salary in that grade, but they will not be treated as seniors. Quite a different policy was enunciated

when the gradation list was recently revised. Rank was given according to pay and these people superseded men who were getting lower pay, but who had put in more services. Under these circumstances, it is right to say that the teaching staff is discontented.

DEWAN.--Those that are affected can make a representation. It is their interest and not so much yours.

MR. S. C. MALLAYYA.—In every department of Government there are discontented servants. For instance, certain people started as Assistant Commissioners retire as such; whereas, others rise up to high positions. Such things cannot be discussed here. The Mysore University gets the largest grant from Government and it is not right to say that there is discontent in the staff.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—During the budget session, I brought to the notice of the Government that the gtant for University Education had been increased and that Primary Education had been neglected. The reply given was that the money given to the University was much less than what was needed. Even with such a large grant, there seems to be discontent. As a matter of fact, no one, in the Government service, is contented. Every one desires to rise higher in service. It is not right to say that there is discontent in the department as a whole.

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO.—Mr. Venkatanaranappa has brought certain defects in the administration of the Education department to the notice of the Government. I requsst that the Government may be pleased to investigate this matter. If the schools are manned by discontented people, the boys will suffer. Mr. Venktanaranappa, the University representative and a professor of nearly 20 or 25 years' standing, states that there is discontent in the University. There must be some truth in his statement. So, I request that the Government may investigate this matter in the interests of education.

MR. CHENNABASAPPA.—In 1896, there was a budget grant of only Rs. 3 lakhs for Education. Now it has risen to Rs. 50 lakhs. If we ask for funds for any other improvement, Government reply that they have no money. With all this, there is said to be discontent. People are actually starving for want of food and water, having given away everything for education. I would, therefore, request that proper arrangements may be made to see that such statements are not repeated in this Assembly.

DEWAN.—If the mover is anxious that this resolution should be pressed, I will put it to vote.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA.—From what Government have said, I am afraid my intention has been misunderstood. I have not said and I do not say the whole staff is discontented. I only say there is some discontent. My only desire is that things should be settled satisfactorily. If the Government say that they will set things right, I am satisfied and it is not my intention to press my motion.

DEWAN.—I have expressed the view of the Government at the beginning. As the member has very kindly taken the assurance that all cases of grievances, individual or of certain classes of teachers, will always be considered by the Government, nothing further need be said. But I must still emphasise the fact that this Assembly in bringing forward these resolutions—although at the initial stages I am only anxious that every kind of facility should be given to public discussion—ought to consider the expediency of bringing forward resolutions based on individual cases or cases which might in their opinion be considered general cases, but which might really be based on individual cases, or a few selected cases. Such resolutions, if brought forward before this Assembly, are apt to create an altogether wrong impression in the public mind. The Education Department in the Mysore State is growing. For the last nine years, I have seen not only that expenditure on staff has increased but that new grades have been created to suit the growing needs of the department. There may be a few anomalies here and there. This is inevitable in every big organisation, but to say that *immediate steps* should be taken means that the discontent is so great that there is general inefficiency and general unsatisfactory character in the nature of the work that these teachers do. This is an impression which I want to remove. Any complaints in regard to general questions of the service, such as promotion, bonus, pension, recruitment or provident fund and the like, are matters which you are quite welcome to bring forward in this House for consideration as matters of public policy. But I think it will be a very bad day for Mysore and for the Mysore services, not merely of the Education department but also the Civil Service, Police or any other service, if this Assembly takes cudgels on behalf of the services pretending to be the natural custodians of their interests and their prosperity and making out that the Government, their employer, have no sympathy and are not looking to their interests. Government are the first and final responsible authority to see that the interests of the Service, no matter whether it is Education or any other department, are properly looked after, and if by any act of theirs, the

general tone, the morale and the efficiency of the services in any way is prejudiced, by all means you can bring forward your propositions, but in the interest of discipline do not bring any resolution which will demoralise the services or which will create a want of confidence in the services. We are responsible for their prospects and career and for their future efficiency in the interests of the good Government of the country.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION No. I.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

(1) That a joint committee of the Members of the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and of officials, with a non-official majority, be appointed to go into the whole question, with powers to take evidence if necessary, of the revision of rules relating to the Mysore Civil and non-Civil Service cadre of gazetted appointments in certain departments ; and

(2) That the Order of Government No. 757-807—C. B. 210-23-1, dated 22nd September 1924, passed in this connection be held in abeyance until the report of the above committee is considered by Government."

The Civil Service rules were originally issued in 1891 and further revised in 1894, 1906, 1912 and 1913. In 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1916 representations were made in this assembly for the abolition of the Civil Service Examination, but the Government did not accept them.

Again in 1919 it was represented (Subject No. 180) that the opinion of the Assembly should be taken in the matter of revising the Civil Service Rules, so as to abolish the competitive examination and select the candidates from those who pass with credit from the Mysore University. This proposal also was not accepted by Government.

It will thus be seen that all along this Assembly has had its own views with regard to the constitution of the Civil Service from the very beginning. For instance, there are questions as to whether a competitive examination should be held at all or whether a system of nominations will do. Such questions and many more can only be satisfactorily settled if a Special Committee is constituted to investigate all the points arising for consideration and submit its definite

recommendations for the orders of Government. This is the gist of my resolution.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—In seconding this resolution, I wish to say a few words. Sir, you have repeatedly said that nothing should be done by the representatives of the people to embarrass the Government. I can assure you that we are all aware of it and we do not want to embarrass the Government in any way. It is sometimes said that co-operation is better than competition, while there is also the opinion in some quarters that competition is better than co-operation. In any case there is not one opinion on the point. As regards the Civil Service, it has the effect of differentiating one class of Government Servants from another and thus of creating a kind of political caste.

In my opinion, this will lead only to heart-burnings and discontent. It is true that only very able, efficient and highly qualified men are recruited for the Civil Service by competition, but at the same time it cannot be denied that there are equally able and efficient men who have not passed the Civil Service but who have more experience of men and things. I do not see how a differentiation can be legitimately made between these two sets of people. It is not always true that it is only Civil Service men that are fit to take up higher responsibilities in the administrative work. If so, there is no reason why provincial Governors should not have been selected from the Civil Service only. Similarly, there is no reason why cabinet ministers in England and elsewhere should not have been recruited by competition. The position on the face of it cannot be defended. These men, though not included in the Civil Service, are capable of doing very efficient and useful work by their sheer ability, patriotism and experience. Mrs. Besant says that efficiency is not the main thing but that service of humanity is important. In my opinion, some such dictum should be the criterion for selection to the Civil Service. What the resolution says is that the opinion of the Committee may be taken on the several points involved in the rules governing the Civil Service with the discretion to Government to do as they like on the recommendations.

DEWAN.—Before further discussion, I wish to put before this Assembly the general views of the Government on the subject.

The resolution recommends a Joint Committee to go into the whole question, with power to take evidence if necessary, of the revision of the rules relating to the Civil and non Civil Service cadres in certain departments. It strikes me that

the resolution is based on the analogy of the Lee Commission. I wish to point out that the object of the Lee Commission was a totally different one. It was brought about by certain circumstances relating to the services in British India—circumstances which were chiefly concerned with the question of the Indianisation of the services and the reduction in the number of Europeans recruited in the various services from the Civil Service downwards. That main question brought in its trail various other considerations such as the necessity to compensate those who were already in the services and were recruited under the old rules, the necessity to give additional inducements to those Englishmen who come out to this country under the revised rules, revision of Pension Rules, giving additional facilities to the foreigners who come to serve in British India such as passage money for their trips home and various other allied matters. I may legitimately ask what problems are there in the Mysore State in connection with the Civil Service, which is exclusively restricted to Mysoreans by domicle or birth, that are in any way analogous to those which brought about the Lee Commission in British India. The Mysore Civil Service has earned for itself a name in the whole of India for efficiency, for good work and its organisation has stood the test of time. It was the genius of the late Sir Seshadri Iyer that constituted it and all the principles that are now included in its organisation more or less originated from his brain and have been developed from time to time to suit the needs of the changing conditions of a progressive Government. I wish to ask this House in what way does this Order go against any of the vital principles that have been formulated, acted upon and established during the past so many years, which have produced results that can compare very favourably with the so-called heaven-born Civil Service to which I have had the honour to belong till only a few years ago. Well, I do not think there is any reason whatsoever to take up this question from top to bottom by the appointment of a Commission of the kind suggested by the mover simply for the purpose of revising certain rules. The principles are laid down under the authority of His Highness the Maharaja. These principles are not questioned. For instance, there is no question to-day whether there is going to be no competition, and whether civilians should be nominated, or whether there should be no nomination. Nor is there any question that there should be no recruitment from the subordinate ranks. These principles have been admitted, have been followed and are accepted to-day. If there is a

material change in the conditions of work in the Government to justify a material modification of those principles, you may be justified in asking Government to take public opinion first before making any changes. Methods of recruitment, scales of salaries, strength of the cadre, all these are questions which are purely within the discretion of the Government. It does not therefore appear necessary to make any very elaborate investigation into these broad principles upon which the Mysore Civil Service has been established for so many years. Before proceeding further, I must take the opportunity of correcting a misquotation of one of the Press Correspondents here in his report as to what I said on the first day. The mover's views were to my mind inconsistent with the impression that was created by his criticisms. He created the impression that the Government Order would affect the efficiency of the service, but yet the main object of the Order is to improve the efficiency of the Civil Service without at the same time denying opportunities to competent officers outside that service to rise to higher positions. Having been a civilian all my life, I would be the last person to do anything to break the backbone or the efficiency and the prestige of the service. It may be that in course of time, the Civil Service may become an appendage, may be an unnecessary part of the administration, but now it is necessary and vital and forms a very essential part of the administrative machinery of Mysore.

Well now, if the House will look to the second resolution, it will at once notice that, after all, the criticisms that are intended to be conveyed by the first resolution demanding an enquiry relate to some very minor points. If therefore Mr. Abbas Khan, the mover of the first proposition, wants this House to accept the second under the three sub-heads of the second resolution, then what is the necessity of referring this whole matter to a Committee? The second resolution refers to the number to be fixed by nomination and competition, also the number that should be included under new recruits and also to the age limit. Might I ask if these are all the points that exhaust the whole flank of attack agains this Order? And if so, what is the necessity for having a roving Commission as the one suggested?

There is no objection to the general organisation as established now. There is no difference of opinion in regard to the three broad principles upon which the Civil Service of Mysore is based. The main thing is, we have introduced a few changes. We have abolished the A and B schedules and we have created a cadre, non-Civil Service, in which a

non-civil service officer who does the work of a Civilian will be entitled to the same remuneration. Not only that, we have removed an anomaly which obtains now. We have ensured that a competent officer who is not able to enter the Civil Service on account of circumstances beyond his control, will still be eligible to the prospects and positions which are ordinarily open to the civilian. This is necessary because we find that for many of the administrative departments under the growing needs of a progressive administration, the hard and fast water-tight compartment of the Civil Service is no longer applicable; and for the Police, Survey and several other departments such as Excise, it is necessary to create an opening for the subordinates recruited under the rules of the Subordinate Service, who show good work, honesty, integrity and efficiency, so that they might be pushed up and pushed up rapidly to hold positions of trust which they would be otherwise debarred from holding under the old Civil Service Rules.

This is a vital improvement in the scheme and it is a matter for concern that it is just this aspect of the scheme that is criticised and criticised in respect of certain very minor details. For instance, take the age limit of 32. I think this is a matter which may be discussed; but is that a matter of sufficient importance to justify the creation of a public commission on the Civil Service? Having in view the resolution that follows and having in view the inconvenience that will be caused and the unnecessary controversy that will be raised, is it at all necessary, expedient or justifiable that public expenditure should be incurred for an investigation of this kind? Knowing, as we all do, that following the analogy of British India in this respect would be altogether inappropriate, because the circumstances as well as the interests of the two cases are not identical. Government are unable to justify the appointment of such a Commission, or the expenditure involved, for they are not at all clear in their minds as to what will be the points of reference, points of controversy, points of discontent and the points of public demand in regard to this Civil Service of Mysore. I cannot think that public policy demands that a Commission on the Mysore Civil Service should be started or sanctioned to go into the whole question, because there are no questions, so far as I can see, that can be referred to them with any advantage, as there is not really any material difference of opinion between the Government and the governed in regard to this most important matter, excepting in certain minor details which perhaps may be discussed later. So, on

these general grounds, I say on behalf of Government that they cannot accept this resolution.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—We do not say that we do not want the Civil Service. There is some difference between the former and the present rules. Formerly there was one Civil Service to which all subordinate officers could aspire. Now a differentiation is made leaving some officers no scope for rising to the posts of Deputy Commissioners. What we contend is that capable and efficient men in the subordinate ranks should have chances of admission to the Civil Service cadre.

SECOND MEMBER.—Assistant Commissioners become Deputy Commissioners in the ordinary course. They may be selected from among the subordinate ranks by nominations and placed on probation till they pass the requisite tests. There are three kinds of recruitment, namely, by competition, by direct nomination and by promotion of officers from the subordinate ranks. The promotion of subordinate officers to Civil Service falls under the third category.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—Government is under the impression that resolution (2) is included in the first. No, it is not so. This is only an alternative resolution. My submission is that the people should have a voice in the control of the services. Men in the service can do much better work than those recruited by competition. It is very important that a committee should be appointed to go into the whole matter and make definite recommendations. The Government spend money on so many things and they should not grudge to incur some expenditure on the committee proposed.

MR. CHANNABASAPPA.—For the present, we do not want the Civil Service cadre at all. Sir K. Seshadri Iyer and Sir P. N. Krishna Murthy were not Civil Service men and yet they did admirable work for the State. If competent men from the lower ranks are promoted to the higher ranks, that will do.

DEWAN.—I have given the views of Government in the matter. If you go on discussing that you do not want competition, nomination and so on, you will go on discussing indefinitely. The main point for consideration is whether a committee should be appointed or not.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—The rules (Page 7, section 33) do not allow a resolution being admitted at this stage. Supplementary resolutions can be allowed only where the matter relates to special interests or minorities. The rules do not apply to the present case and I therefore request that the resolution may be ruled out of order.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The resolution has been admitted and discussion allowed and it is not proper to raise this point of order at this stage.

DEWAN.—In connection with the adjournment motion brought up by Mr. Abbas Khan, I gave permission for a resolution on the subject being moved on Friday. As a result of this permission, the adjournment motion was withdrawn and this resolution sent up. As regards the point of order raised, the President must obviously have all the powers necessary to regulate the business of the Assembly. His powers have not been restricted in such a manner as to prohibit his admitting proceedings which he considers necessary in the interests of the Assembly or in the interests of public discussion. The President has, and must have, to conduct the proceedings, certain powers to meet an emergent situation. They may not be within the four walls of the rules. As a matter of fact, the powers of the President mentioned in the rules merely indicate the nature of his powers and are not exhaustive. The question rather is whether the exercise of this power is repugnant to the context of the law or directly in conflict with the rules framed. I think not. The President must have a certain discretion given to him to meet emergent situations arising in the course of discussion on a motion for adjournment or a resolution and demanding a ruling from the chair. It is in the exercise of this discretion that I have given the ruling and this resolution will therefore be discussed.

MR. MALLAPPA.—It is said that this resolution was brought forward on the analogy of the Lee Commission in British India and that there are no such grievances here to be enquired into. That is not the main reason why we brought forward this resolution. At first, the Civil Service Examination was introduced on the ground that there was a paucity of graduates in Mysore. Now, there are many graduates available and a selection can be easily made out of them. Next, it is said that nomination has been introduced with a view to recognise the meritorious work done by the subordinate officers. Some people seem to think that by the abolition of the Civil Service examination a certain class of people, namely, the brahmins will not be benefited and others alone will be benefited. By promotion from subordinate ranks, the brahmins as well as non-brahmins who are in service will be benefited, since there are both classes of people in those ranks.

DEWAN.—How is this relevant to the resolution under discussion? The main point is about the appointment of a committee.

MR. MALLAPPA.—I am discussing the subject fully. I shall come to the point presently. Suppose a double graduate enters service and does meritorious service. According to the present arrangement, he will have to retire only as an Assistant Commissioner. He cannot become Deputy Commissioner or Revenue Commissioner; he cannot become Chief Secretary. The present arrangement leads to many inconveniences. The places of Deputy Commissioners are reserved for Civil Service men. If the subordinates are above the age of 32, they cannot aspire for the Assistant Commissioner's grade. The present First Member of Council has not passed any Civil Service Examination.

SECOND MEMBER.—Members of Council are not included in the Civil Service cadre. They are recruited from Departmental heads.

MR. MALLAPPA.—In order to become a departmental head, he should be first appointed as an Assistant Commissioner. Assistant Commissioners are not allowed to rise to the position of a Councillor direct. Even District Judges are not selected from the subordinate ranks. There is only one chance for them in the subordinate ranks and that is by nomination. If a subordinate is over 32 years of age, he cannot have even that chance. There are many officials in the Secretariat and other offices who are capable and can be promoted to higher ranks. I therefore suggest that that age limit should be removed.

SECOND MEMBER.—The subordinate ranks welcome the new rules introduced by Government as they will have chances of becoming Assistant Commissioners. Formerly they had not that chance.

MR. MALLAPPA.—Under the present arrangement, men in the subordinate ranks will have to retire on Rs. 600 or so.

SECOND MEMBER.—Formerly Police Inspectors had no chances of promotion to the higher ranks at all. Now they can rise to Rs. 600. Even Amildars can rise similarly.

MR. MALLAPPA.—I however request that a committee may be appointed to consider the whole question so as to remove the present discontent in the subordinate ranks. My main point is that there should be a free flow of promotion from the lower to the higher ranks and that the present restriction should also be removed.

DEWAN.—I would like to know under the circumstances explained by me, whether the mover wants the resolution to be put to vote or whether he will withdraw the same.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—I still desire that a committee on the lines indicated in my resolution may be appointed to consider the whole question and take evidences if necessary. Such a survey will cover the whole field and seek to redress all grievances to the satisfaction of the subordinate ranks.

DEWAN.—If you want a committee to be appointed, it is a matter of finance and we shall have to refer the matter to the Finance and Taxation Committee. The main points for consideration are whether there should be competition, whether the age limit should be removed, nominations should be increased, and there should be an easy flow of promotion from the subordinate ranks.

EIGHTH DAY—*18th October 1924.*

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The Dewan was pleased to say yesterday that public policy did not demand the appointment of a Commission of the kind referred to in the Resolution. His observations also gave us hopes that the principles enunciated in the other Resolution which I have to move to-day were the very same principles hitherto kept in view by Government and that they would continue to be kept in view in the future also. If Government will accept that Resolution, I am prepared to withdraw the Resolution that has been moved yesterday.

DEWAN.—If the withdrawal is conditional, it cannot be accepted.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—I have no intention of embarrassing Government. If Government think that the second Resolution should be moved, I am prepared to do so and beg leave to withdraw the first unconditionally.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION No. II.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—SIR, I beg to move "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the Government Order No. 757-807—C. B. 210-23-1, dated 22nd September 1924, passing revised rules regarding the Mysore Civil and non-Civil Service cadre be modified on the following basis:—

(1) That the number of persons to be admitted into the cadre of Civil Service through nomination on each occasion of recruitment by competition shall be for the present, not less than twice the number recruited through competition;

(2) that the nominations shall include new recruits as well as those who are already in service; and

(3) that the age limit of those to be admitted into Civil Service through nomination be raised to 35 years."

We have read the recent Government Order revising the rules regarding the Mysore Civil Service. The Order, while laying down the grades of pay and other particulars relating to the Service, does not specify the proportion in which nominations will be made with reference to the number of persons recruited through competition. For this reason, the first part of the Resolution has been moved requesting that the number

of recruits through nomination may be twice the number recruited through competition. The second part of the resolution suggests that nominations may include persons already in service. In the third part, a request is made that the age limit in the case of nomination be raised from 32 to 35, so that many deserving officials and those young men who are now practising as Advocates, etc., may also have a chance of getting into the Civil Service. A reference to the Civil List shows that there are 48 Amildars who are Graduates or Double Graduates, that the number of officials in the Registration Department with similar qualifications is 22, and that in the General and Revenue Secretariat and the Comptroller's Office there are 20 and 24 suitably qualified persons. Similarly, in the Judicial Department there are about 25 persons with the said qualifications, and the number of Double Graduates practising at the Bar in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga alone is at least 400 or 500. The best men out of all these may have some chance of getting into the Civil Service if this Resolution is accepted. Besides, a large number of young men are graduating every year and it is but right to provide increasing opportunities to them to get into Service. The Resolution does not enunciate any new principle. The principle of nomination and proper representation of all communities was recognized so long ago as 1874 in the Commission days and during Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao's Dewanship also. The principle has been reiterated in the report of the Miller Committee and the orders of Government thereon.

In the year 1916, the number of officers in the cadre of Assistant Commissioners in the 250—450 grade belonging to backward communities was 31 per cent, in 1917 it came down to 22 per cent and in 1918 it was 24 per cent. For these reasons, the Miller Committee pointed out that the backward communities were not adequately represented in Government service, and after long and mature deliberation submitted their recommendations to Government. One of such recommendations was that the percentage of representation of the backward communities in Government service should be raised to 50. Government passed orders on the recommendations of the Committee in the year 1921 and laid down in para 9 thereof that "the interests of the backward communities are sufficiently safeguarded by the nomination of an adequate number of candidates from among those classes on each occasion of recruitment by competitive examination" and in the 10th para of the same order it was ordered that the percentage of officials of backward communities should be raised to 50 in headquarter offices also.

It is about three years and five months since this order was issued and judging from the results so far achieved, it is clear that the liberal intentions of Government as expressed in the order have not been fulfilled, and if things continue as at present, they can never be achieved in future. That is the reason why the resolution recommends that the number of candidates admitted to the Civil Service should be twice that of persons selected by competition. This will also give increased opportunities to the men already in service on salaries of less than Rs. 250 as also to those young men who are graduates and double graduates and practising as Advocates and to the young men of various communities who are coming out of the colleges year after year in increasing numbers.

I do not want to go into the details as to the number of men selected by examination and by nomination. Those are details which I leave to the discretion of the Government entirely according to the exigencies of service. I have brought in this resolution only to help Government to realise their intention and not to embarrass them in any way. Men who are already in service should also be nominated to higher appointments, the age limit for nomination being raised to 35.

MR. B. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—As regards the second part of the Resolution, there is provision for selection by nomination and it is laid down that this system will be combined with the scheme of promotion from subordinate grades. So, there is no need for this part of the resolution and it may be withdrawn.

As regards the first part of the resolution, I wish to point out that nomination is the privilege of His Highness the Maharaja and it is always made by His Highness in the case of promotion from subordinate ranks with due consideration to qualifications and communal interests and this resolution, if accepted, will be tantamount to dictating to His Highness what exactly is to be done. So, even though the principle enunciated in the proposition is a sound one, this part of the resolution has to be suitably modified; I would suggest the substitution of the words "This Assembly desires" instead of "This Assembly recommends." The object of competition is made clear in para 11 of the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly in 1906. It ensures "the introduction to a limited extent of the pick of the University men into the service ." This ought to be our chief aim.

With regard to the question of raising the age limit, the suggestion seems to be reasonable and I support it.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—On a first perusal of the resolution, we were under the impression that it was proposed in the interests of the common good and benefit of all classes of people of the country, but in the course of the arguments of the mover, communal questions have crept in. I wish this House should discuss communal matters as little as possible. In my opinion, it would be better if there is no nomination at all. I may say without fear of contradiction that there is a great deal of difference as regards intelligence and capacity between the men coming through competition and the men coming through nomination. The principle of nomination ignores this vast difference which is not fair. It impairs efficiency. In England and other places there are competitive examinations for entry into different grades of clerkships. The privilege of nomination belongs only to the Crown and that is exercised only in a few very special cases. I therefore propose that nominations should cease. If that is not possible, let there be no examinations and let all appointmnet to Civil Service be made by nomination. I feel that one or the other must go.

There is another solution to the problem. When an examination is held, a large number of candidates appear for the examination, but the two or three that head the list are appointed. The others have no encouragement even though they may be on the pass list. If nomination is found necessary, it may be made from out of such passed candidates, who are not fortunate enough to get into the Civil Service by competition. If necessary, such nominations may be restricted to men belonging to backward communities.

There is also a difference between the passed and the nominated candidates as regards the age limit. In one case it is 25 and in the other 35. I do not think it is fair to make this distinction, at any rate in the case of men who are already in service. As regards the increasing of the proportion of nominated candidates, I invite reference to the provision to Rule II of the rules issued in 1891. "In future, appointments can only be in one of two ways, *viz.*, competitive examination and by special selection by His Highness the Maharaja of distinguished members of the lower ranks of the service or on family and other considerations, provided that the total number of candidates so selected will not exceed the number of men recruited by competition." In 1907, there came a certain amount of elasticity and this proviso became a dead letter. Even now no maximum has been prescribed. My own opinion is that there should be no nominations; otherwise

there should be only nomination and no competition. With these words, I oppose the resolution.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—The contention of the mover is that the men in the lower service have not got sufficient scope for getting into the Civil Service and he has moved the resolution in order to create better scope for them. The resolution seeks to provide for the nomination of those who are already in service. There is provision for it even now and this part of the resolution is unnecessary.

As regards the raising of the age limit, I may say that those who are not in a position to get into the service by nomination at the age of 32 cannot be expected to come up to the standard suddenly at the age of 35. If this proposal is accepted, we will provide only for dullards to enter into the Civil Service.

With reference to the other suggestion that the proportion of the nominated men should be double that of the passed candidates, I feel that if accepted the recommendation will, in addition to placing a discount on qualification, also impair the efficiency of the service as a whole. I therefore oppose the resolution.

MR. SHERIFF.—Mr. Narasinga Rao just now said that the system of nomination will, in effect, impair the efficiency of service. That statement implies that it is only those coming through competitive examination that are able to carry on the work efficiently and not the others. I am quite sure that men who have been nominated in the past have brought credit to their selection. Some of them have proved themselves to be very able and efficient and have discharged their duties most conscientiously, and have rendered approved and meritorious service. In the light of these facts, the statements made by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao do not hold good and I feel it is unfair to say that the nominated men are dunces. With these observations, I support the resolution.

MR. C. SREENIVASA RAO.—There were no nominations originally and the principle was recognised in response to requests made by certain people. It was proposed as a means of giving due recognition to persons coming from high families and those who render meritorious services to the State. This latter term is so vague and in spite of repeated requests it has not been defined at any time. If Government consider that there should be both competition and nomination, there should be no difference at least in the matter of age limit.

MR. VENKATASWAMIAH.—In opposing the resolution, I must say that the question of recruitment into the Civil

Service is one which requires very careful consideration. The mover said that for the sake of providing appointments to men who have been practising at the Bar, the proportion of nominations should be increased. I do not agree in that view. Now that a sufficiently large number of educated young men are available, it is but fair to recruit men into the Civil Service through competition. As pointed out by the mover there are a number of men practising as lawyers etc., who want to get into service. If the age limit for nomination is raised, these men lose interest in their legitimate work, hoping to get into the service by nomination and if this is not done, be disappointed in life. I therefore oppose the resolution.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—All this controversy has arisen from the fact that the revised rules have introduced certain innovations which did not exist in the previous ones. It has been stated that non-Civil Service and the Civil Service were practically the same, but with different designations, *viz.*, administrative cadre and departmental cadre. It is easy to see that it is not exactly so. For example, 68 appointments are *reserved* exclusively to the Civilians while 31 are *open* to the non-Civil Service. This means that while 68 appointments will go, as a matter of course, to Civilians, there is no guarantee that the 31 appointments will be given exclusively to the non-Civilians. If scope and facilities are given to the non-Civilians they are sure to acquit themselves equally with, if not better than the Civilians. Consolidated essence of wisdom is not the monopoly of a particular class and it cannot be admitted that Civilians are necessarily wiser than the non-Civilians. The principle of reservation is very bad and harmful to the service as a whole. Let there be a number specially fixed for Civilians. Many places not formerly included in the cadre of the Civil Service are now included. For instance, the Dewan has no discretion now to select his own Private Secretary outside the Civil Service. The same remark applies to the Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness.

DEWAN.—I am afraid your remarks are irrelevant. You should confine your remarks to the subject matter of the resolution.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—With regard to the age limit, I am of opinion that 35 should be the maximum limit for new recruits, while no age limit should be prescribed for those promoted from the ranks.

MR. SYLVESTER PAIS.—Formerly the competitive examination for the Civil Service was thrown open to the whole of India, and the State was fortunate in getting the best men.

But, for the past few years the competitive examination has been reserved solely to Mysoreans, and since there is the Mysore University, I do not think a competitive examination is really necessary. We could select the best men who have had brilliant careers in our University. From past experience it cannot be said that nominations have proved a failure. It was quite otherwise. In making nominations to the Civil Service, however, administrative capacity and general intelligence also should be considered, but they should not be confined to a select few, and selections should be made from different communities. In regard to age, there may be officers who will be able to show conspicuous ability between the age of 32 and 35 and it will not be right to throw them off, as over-aged.

MR. A. ANANTHAIYA.—According to the Civil Service Order, the age limit is fixed at 25 years for those to be recruited by competition and 32 for those to be recruited by nomination. It will not be in the interests of efficiency to increase their age limit to 35, not only from the administrative but also from the physiological point of view. If nominations are to be made from the lower ranks, this age limit may not be too much as such men being graduates and having put in sufficient number of years of service, will have gained experience in the various administrative departments. In fact I would suggest that it may be fixed at 30 in the case of fresh recruits.

As regards the proportion, I am opposed to the suggestion that twice the number should be nominated. In the interests of the efficiency of the service, I would suggest that the same number of candidates be recruited by competition and nomination.

MR. KESAVIAH.—I am in favour of having both competition and nomination. As regards nomination, the age limit may be fixed at 35 years in the case of those already in service. As a recognition of hard and honest work they should be nominated whenever there is a chance.

MR. ABDUL NABI.—I beg to support the resolution. In my opinion no appointment should be reserved exclusively for members of the Civil Service. I therefore beg to move an addition to the resolution as follows:—

"(4) That the policy of reserving appointments to members of the Civil Service cadre be dispensed with."

DEWAN.—You should have given previous notice of it. It cannot be allowed at this stage.

MR. ABDUL NABI.—With regard to nominations, I would suggest that twice the number should be nominated, and equal

opportunities should be given to the men already in service and to fresh recruits.

DEWAN.—That suggestion is out of order. You must confine yourself to the resolution now before the House.

MR. ABDUL NABI.—I support the resolution in all its parts.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO.—I support the resolution. I request that while making nominations, the claims of the Chitaldrug District may kindly be taken into consideration.

MR. KARNIC KRISHNA MURTHY RAO.—There should be a competitive examination. By competitive examination only the best men come into the service. There were no nominations originally and even in future there should be none. But if this is not possible, nominations should be restricted to those already in service and they also should be given a chance of sitting for the examination and only those who pass creditably should be nominated. If that is done, I am sure, the efficiency of the service will be secured.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—What is required of an officer is efficiency, honesty and popularity. If this be so, competition alone can never be the criterion of a man's fitness for responsible posts. I therefore support the principle of nomination. I also agree that twice the number of recruits should come from nomination.

Some of the previous speakers observed that if recruitment to the Civil Service is made through nominations, the efficiency of the administration will suffer. But from experience we can say that direct nomination has not impaired the efficiency in any way. A high academical qualification is essential only for service in the Education Department. The main features that contribute to an officer's success as an administrator are capacity, experience and popularity. A mere pass in a competitive examination is not a guarantee for administrative capacity. I am therefore of opinion that it is possible for candidates recruited by nomination to be as good as the Civil Service men, if not better. I strongly support Mr. Abbas Khan's proposition that the number to be nominated should be twice the number recruited through competition.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH.—I support the resolution of Mr. Abbas Khan, and dissociate myself from the arguments put forward by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao against the principle of nomination.

MR. DODDIAH.—My opinion is that the principle of competition as well as nomination must be kept on. I only venture to request that if qualified candidates of my community

(Panchama) are available, their claims for nomination should be considered first.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNIAH.—I beg to point out that the system of nomination is not conducive to efficiency and should be done away with as otherwise demoralization of the services may set in. Competitive examination is the proper system of recruitment either to the superior service under Government or even to the subordinate ranks. But the present system of examination is not the ideal one. It merely tests the general knowledge of a candidate. Some of us submitted this view when the system was first introduced and have been doing so ever since. A mere B. A. degree is not a sufficient qualification for entry into the Civil Service. There are men in the subordinate ranks whose knowledge excels that of a B. A. candidate. So some better and more practical system of testing the candidate's ability and knowledge has to be substituted. I do not plead for any particular caste but only want efficiency to be the criterion for selection of candidates to this service. There should be the same opening for members of all communities.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—"I rejoice to find that with a few exceptions, the members have given whole-hearted sympathy to my resolution. Some members remarked that the principle of nomination gives scope for unqualified men to get into the higher ranks of the public service. I would invite the attention of those members to the fact that under the rules governing nominations, only graduates will be selected. Is it fair to call graduates unqualified men? If so, why have a University at all turning out so many graduates every year? Another member suggested the abolition of the principle of nomination, and recruiting candidates only through the competitive examination. May I ask this honourable member whether it is not the duty of our benign Government to uplift the 58 lakhs of persons belonging to the backward communities by showing some special concessions at least in the case of the degree holders? A wholesale condemnation of the system of nomination created by the Government is a reflection on the existing good administration of His Highness the Maharaja. A representative of the Depressed classes appealed just now for special recognition to the graduates of his community. We, one and all of us, appreciate that request very much and if a Panchama candidate qualifies himself and advances his claim for an appointment, we members of the other Backward classes, will not have the least hesitation in relinquishing our claims in his favour. Instead of feeling grateful to His Highness'

Government for the constitutional developments recently introduced into the State, which have rendered it possible for the voice of the dumb millions to reach the ears of Government, some members of this House have deemed it fit to speak against nominations. They say that only those who enter the service through the door of competition are efficient. Some of the officers who rose from the subordinate ranks have proved to be even better than the civil service men whether they entered by competition or nomination. A certain other member suggested that candidates should be selected only through the open door of competition, That is tantamount to saying that the 58 lakhs of His Highness' backward class subjects should remain as they are sunk in utter ignorance and poverty. What then should happen to the large number of young men of those communities who are coming out of the colleges year after year? The desire of the vast majority of His Highness' subjects is that special encouragement should be shown to the really qualified candidates of the backward communities with a view to uplifting them morally and materially. How can this laudable subject be fulfilled unless Government nominate at least twice the number of such candidates as compared with the number recruited through competition? In these circumstances, I appeal to Government to accept the proposition. I also appeal to every one of the members of this Assembly to give a solid vote in favour of the resolution which is calculated to secure the just claim of the vast majority of His Highness' subjects.

DEWAN.—I would like to compliment Mr. Abbas Khan, the mover of this resolution, for the good sense he has displayed in the matter of withdrawing his first resolution after hearing the observations that I made yesterday on behalf of Government. In the first place, I should like to emphasize before this Assembly, as a matter of constitutional principle, the great importance of moving resolutions in this House and the very grave responsibility which attaches to the exercise of such a privilege. In the Legislative Council, there are Government members who have got a right to vote. Although there is a non-official majority in that House, there are official members who can by their votes to some extent influence the final result of the discussion. But in this House, everything depends on the shrewd common sense and the general intelligence of the representatives of the people who come here in large numbers representing their electorate, and they have got the full opportunity, I should say, *carte blanche*, in the matter of making this House accept what they consider is

the general view. That general view, if it is passed in this House, will be a view which it will be very difficult for Government to go against. But there may be instances in the future—I am glad to say such an instance has not occurred on this occasion—where in the larger interests of the State, even if this House passes by a large majority a resolution, the majority being 10, 20, 30, or even 50, Government may find it necessary in the interest of the administration and the general good Government, not to carry out a recommendation made by this House. On general grounds, I simply wish to emphasize the very very grave responsibility that has been entrusted to the Representative Assembly under the Reforms in the matter of passing resolutions, and I am very glad to have to compliment the mover on showing that discretion and good sense which has prevented a conflict on this occasion, because I have still to say that such a resolution, if it had been passed, would have lead Government to say regretfully that they could not act according to that resolution.

There are 3 points in the present resolution *viz.*, competition, nomination and age limit. It is too late in the day so far as the Mysore Civil Service is concerned, to go against the principle of nomination. The whole question of nomination *versus* competition has been discussed without limit in British India and so far as the Mysore State is concerned, I can quote with advantage what Sir Seshadri Iyer said at a time when, fortunately for this country, there was no question of brahmin and non-brahmin and no question of any conflict of interests. So long ago as 1892, Sir Seshadri Iyer referring to the principle governing the system of nomination said :—

"No brahmin should, as a rule, be selected under nomination, because already this class is too well represented and competition, for many years to come will, most probably, only add to their number. Moreover the Brahmin is, more or less, a cosmopolitan and must not complain of the selection of non-brahmin candidates of good birth, family connections, etc. Their educational qualifications may not be as good as those of the brahmin candidates also belonging to good local families. I do not advocate any hard and fast rule to which there ought to be no exception. All I say is—

(1) let the Brahmin, if he can, come by the competition door;

(2) let the local non-brahmin come by the nomination door;

(3) let the local brahmin also come by the nomination door when a sufficiently educated local non-brahmin is not forthcoming."

That is a very very broad and statesman-like pronouncement so far as the difficult question of Brahmin and Non-brahmin is concerned, which was made with due regard to the then existing Mysore conditions. In the revised Civil Service rules of 1913, this principle has been re-iterated:—

"*Rule No. I.*—Sub-division (B).

In future, appointments will be only in one of two ways: In the 'B' schedule by special selection made by His Highness the Maharaja

(*a*) from members of the lower ranks of the Mysore Public Service who have rendered meritorious service and have shown themselves in every way fit for holding higher appointments and who also have qualified themselves by passing the prescribed examinations; and

(*b*) on considerations of family or special considerations of fitness or for maintaining the representative character of the service."

There is no question now of going back upon that accepted principle. Competitive examination there must be and nomination also there must be. The question now is only that of proportion. If you examine the statistics collected in 1919, you will find the proportion of persons admitted into the Civil Service by nomination and by competition. The number recruited by competition up to 1918 was 12, the number recruited by direct nomination was also 12, and the number promoted from lower ranks was 44. Thus you will see that two-thirds of the appointments were held by persons who were promoted from the lower ranks and that the number recruited by competition or by direct nomination was less than 20 per cent. So the practice has all along been to promote quite a large number of deserving public servants from the lower ranks and make them civil servants side by side with direct recruitment on family and other considerations, so as to maintain the representative character of the service. In the order of Government issued in September last, this principle has been retained; only the proportion has not been definitely specified. What I would like to point out is that the resolution as moved does not suggest anything new. It does not tell Government to do anything which they had not done before. It only wants Government to accept the principle in a more precise manner than has been laid down in the past. The fact is that the principle of the resolution has really been worked out in practice. As a matter of fact, while Mr. Abbas Khan wants two-thirds proportion for nomination, it has really been very much more now. So far as Government are concerned, they have

really no objection to the principle embodied in Resolution No. II(2), *viz.*, that the nominations shall include new recruits as well as those who are already in service. In fact this has already been recognized and acted upon. As regards (3), *viz.*, age limit, it is 25 in the case of competition and 32 in the case of nomination under the present orders. What Government had in view was that when those already in service or who are recruited by direct nomination are put in the Civil Service, they should have sufficient time to reach to higher positions so that they may not be barred by the 55 years' rule. If it should be 35, it will take 20 years for them just to reach a high appoint such as Deputy Commissioner, when they will have to retire With a view to give them greater latitude and a larger period by which they will in the Civil Service show their ability to reach higher positions, Government have fixed the limit at 32. But that is a matter of detail. If 25 should be the limit for entry to the Civil Service by competition and 35 for entry by nomination, Government will have no objection to accept the suggestion, the difference between 32 and 35 being very small. If the House wants to pass both these proposals, Government will have no objection to accept them.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—In view of the Government's assurance that the principles of the resolution which are already being followed would continue to be kept in view in future also, I beg to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA.—I beg to move "That this Assembly recommends to Government that wherever possible, all temples, mosques, churches, musafirkhanas and chatrams be given light and water free of charge."

In the case of charitable institutions, it is desirable that Government should render all possible help.

DEWAN.—Regarding the supply of water to temples, mosques, churches, etc., in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities, it is given free according to the Government order of February 1920. Water-supply is a great necessity and so far as extending this concession to all religious institutions is concerned, there can be no objection and Government are prepared to forego one or two thousand rupees on this account. But as regards lights, they cannot be supplied free of cost as it would mean a loss of revenue of 13 to 14 thousand rupees. A strictly commercial department cannot afford to forego the revenue. Moreover, if light is given

free; there may be extravagance in consumption and when once connection is given they may also ask for more and more lights. Government consider that these facilities as well as the allowances given to charitable institutions which have been recently raised by 15 per cent afford quite adequate encouragement.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA.—Among religious and charitable institutions, orphanages may also be kindly included. As these are for the benefit of the poor students, it will be a great help.

DEWAN.—This is not included in the resolution.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA.—Then I beg leave to bring up a separate subject in this behalf.

MR. C. SREENIVASA RAO.—In some municipalities water charges are levied on mosques, temples, chattrams, etc., and while private chattrams have to pay charges, musafirkhanas are exempt from payment. It is necessary there should be some uniformity.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—If the concession prayed for is shown and the minimum number of lights for each institution is fixed, there will not be much loss of revenue.

MR. MALLAPPA.—The institutions in Bangalore and Mysore will somehow manage. It is the institutes in other places that deserve some special concession.

SECOND MEMBER.—Water is a necessity, but electric light a luxury. So, Government have promised to treat the first portion of the request favourably.

MR. M. RAMASWAMI.—It was said that the free supply of water and light to religious and charitable institutions are only for the benefit of the residents of Bangalore and Mysore. I beg to point out that these institutions are mostly made use of by outsiders and as such, they are more useful to the people of other places than to local men. It is therefore prayed that light also may be supplied free.

DEWAN.—The question of giving lights at concession rates will be considered.

The resolution was withdrawn on this assurance.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

MR. A. ANANTHAIYA.—I beg to move "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be made available for the purpose of granting loans to persons whose houses were destroyed or damaged during the recent floods in the State."

Government are aware of the fact that great damage was caused by the recent floods in the districts of Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and the sufferings of the people, especially of those living in villages near the rivers, were great. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned to give relief to the people of Nanjangud and Shimoga for building houses has not fully satisfied the wants. There are many villagers who have lost their houses and are in immediate need of funds for constructing houses.

DEWAN.—In addition to the one lakh, another sum of Rs. 90,000 has been sanctioned for the Malnad. If there is need for further help, we are prepared to render the same even though it exceeds the present allotment. There is no need for fixing a limit.

MR. ANANTHAIYA.—The Flood Relief Committee is collecting information in this respect. Loans have now been given to the people of Shimoga and Nanjangud. In the same way, loans may be given to villagers also.

DEWAN.—Loans will be given only at a very low rate of interests, *viz.*, $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, the whole amount being repayable by instalments in 5 years. Information regarding the demand for money will be obtained from the District Officers. If there is application even for six lakhs of rupees we will gladly provide the funds.

MR. ANANTHAIYA.—Applications for loans should not be delayed, as they may not be useful when the actual need is gone.

DEWAN.—We will see how much is required exactly. People are as much in the dark as Government are as to the extent of damage and relief required. There is no use giving a particular amount of extra grant. Government are prepared to give whatever money is required after receiving information from the District Officers.

The resolution was withdrawn in view of Government's assurance.

RESOLUTION No. 12.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—I beg to move.—"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the immediate abolition of the irrigation cess in all the taluks wherein it has been made a separate levy as a result of re-survey operations, the order of abolition being given effect to from the respective dates of its levy in the respective taluks."

Several representations have already been made for the abolition of irrigation cess in the malnad parts. Government

do not levy this cess in taluks recently settled. But the cess is being collected from taluks resettled before 1921, and it affects the malnad districts. As the people have suffered considerably during the last two years on account of floods, it will go a great way if the irrigation cess is abolished and by doing so Government will only be giving another proof of their sympathy for the people. Let not financial stringency come in the way of a favourable consideration of this request.

MR. MALLAPPA.—Irrigation cess is not being collected separately in many of the places, but is merged in the assessment. It is therefore not right to abolish it only where it is collected separately and retain it in other cases. The cess should be abolished throughout where there is a double levy.

DEWAN.—The subject matter of this resolution is under the serious consideration of Government. If, after listening to the remarks to be presently made by the Second Member, the House agrees, the resolution will be taken as passed.

SECOND MEMBER.—When the Survey Settlement scheme was first introduced, a separate levy in addition to land revenue called irrigation cess was levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee. In 1875, the separate levy was abolished, and the cess was merged in the assessment. In 1903, it was decided that the cess should be levied separately. In respect of taluks settled between 1875 and 1903 and which were resettled after 1903, there has been a technical double levy. The increase in the assessment has been calculated on the old assessment—which included both cess and assessment. The proper thing would have been to deduct from the original assessment, the portion represented by the cess and then calculate what the revised assessment should be. Instead of that, the original levy was taken as the assessment proper. The result was that the raiyats felt they were made to pay the same cess twice. The relief now asked for is that this cess should be abolished in taluks where there has been a double levy. If the cess is abolished, Government will perhaps have to forego a sum of Rs. 80,000. This subject which has been before Government for a long time past will receive due consideration.

The Resolution was passed.

RESOLUTION NO. 13.

MR. B. RANGARAJIAH.—I beg to move "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the advisability of introducing permanent settlement, as under the present system of Survey Settlement once in 30

years, the raiyats are put to much difficulty and loss and under a system of permanent settlement raiyats would be encouraged to improve their lands ".

In moving the above Resolution, I beg to say that the raiyats are subject to very many difficulties due to resettlements once in every thirty years involving generally an increase of assessment. For this reason, they do not take much interest in improving their lands as they think they will have to pay much higher rates of assessment on account of the improvement effected by themselves. If permanent settlement is introduced, there will be no fear of the assessment changing from time to time and the raiyats will apply themselves whole-heartedly to the task of improving the lands. My proposal has the additional advantage that Government will be saving a lot of money now spent in maintaining the Survey Department. In times of need where funds are wanted by Government, they may be raised by means of a special cess.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—It appears to me that the object of this Resolution is to bring to notice the difficulties which the raiyat is subjected to at the time of re-settlement once every thirty years. The permanent settlement carries with it both advantages and disadvantages. For example, in Bengal, where the system prevails, the income from land has increased and the raiyats are no doubt having a good time of it, while the Government have to be content with the same amount of revenue as was fixed several years ago deriving no extra income on account of the increased return from land. The same will be the case here also, and it will not surely be fair on the part of the raiyats to deprive Government of any possible extra revenue in the future. So I do not think that it is necessary to introduce permanent settlement.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO.—When the question of resurvey and settlement came up for discussion in this Assembly in 1907 or 1908, I requested that permanent settlement should be introduced as otherwise, there would be no inducement to raiyats to improve the lands and pointed out that the expenditure of 2 lakhs annually spent on the Survey Department was unnecessary. Government replied that the operations had already been taken up in some taluks and that when resurvey and re-settlement was over in all taluks, my suggestion would be considered. It is not right to say that we grudge to pay some extra land revenue to Government. On the other hand, we will be too glad to pay more if we can get more from our lands. In view of the decided advantages of permanent settlement both to Government and to the raiyats, I support the Resolution.

MR. LINGE GOWDA.—In supporting the proposition, I beg to state that re-settlement operations are not conducted properly and

the raiyats have many legitimate grievances. Assessment is frequently raised and if the raiyat fails to pay it for some reason, the land is auctioned. The raiyat is in constant fear of such an event, and for fear that additional assessment will be levied, he effects no improvement to the land. Even the present rates he is not often able to pay. I would strongly advocate the introduction of permanent settlement. If at a future time, Government should unfortunately be faced with financial difficulty, we are quite prepared to raise a cess amongst ourselves and provide the necessary funds. Or in the alternative, we will have no objection to the Government fixing any high rate that they think suitable now alone. Only permanent settlement should be introduced without delay.

Many members objected to the idea of higher rates being fixed than those now obtaining.

MR. HOSKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—This question has been before the Assembly for a very long time and a decision thereon can no longer be postponed. India being essentially an agricultural country, land is the mainstay of the people. If the assessment is frequently enhanced, the raiyat gets discouraged and loses all interest in the land. The land will not be improved and the country as a whole will suffer. It may be possible to discuss re-settlement rates whenever these are proposed by the Survey Superintendent; but one important point is that while these proposals may concern particular tracts of the country, the members of this Assembly coming from the various parts of the State may not be able to grasp the circumstances of each case. So, the only solution to the problem is the introduction of a permanent settlement. This is a question affecting the State as a whole and I request Government to consider it in a liberal spirit.

MR. MALLAPPA.—I support the proposal for the introduction of permanent settlement. The system is not altogether new as it has been tried with success in certain parts of India and its introduction is under contemplation in certain others. If it is introduced in our State, the expenditure incurred on the Survey Department every year will be saved, so that it could be spent in more useful ways. The raiyat is the backbone of the administration inasmuch as land revenue is its main source of income. I therefore support the introduction of permanent settlement.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—The chief occupation of 90 per cent of the population is agriculture. Resurvey has already been made and it ought not therefore to be difficult to introduce permanent settlement. It is a necessary measure of which everybody is unanimously in favour and the Resolution may kindly be accepted.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—Government had promised that as soon as revision survey was over, permanent settlement would be introduced. If this is done, the raiyat improves the land and will be so much the better for it. That means, the State as a whole will prosper. I know from personal experience of my own district, that wherever permanent settlement has been introduced as in the case of coffee lands, the plantations are much better off than those where the case is otherwise. I therefore support the Resolution.

DEWAN.—There are various practical difficulties in the way of the introduction of permanent settlement. For instance, what year's yield shall we take as the basis of our calculation, what percentage shall we fix, what average standard shall we adopt. These are some of the questions which will have to be solved and I can assure you they are most difficult questions. And then consider the time it will take to introduce permanent settlement. Even our re-settlement operations are overdue in many taluks. Such being the case, members may consider what enormous time will be required to take up and complete permanent settlement throughout the State.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHY.—After several years' experience, re-settlement has been introduced, and I would suggest that permanent settlement may be based on the percentage calculated at the time of re-settlement.

DEWAN.—What will be the basis of our calculation.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHY RAO.—The amount of the original assessment with an increase of 25 per cent.

SECOND MEMBER.—I wish to say a few words against the Resolution. Before the survey system was introduced in the State, the system obtaining here was known as the *batayi* under which a prescribed portion of the crop was paid to Government in place of a cash assessment. When settlement was introduced, cash assessment was for the first time levied with reference to the prices then prevailing and the facilities such as marketting, etc., provided by Government to the raiyats. Re-settlement is based on such additional facilities as Government may provide which directly increase the price of crops concerned. It has been expressly laid down in the rules that assessment should not be enhanced on account of improvements effected by the raiyats at their own cost. If instances are brought to notice where the assessment has been raised on account of such improvements, they will be enquired into and the necessary relief granted. It is wrong to say that re-settlement always means an increase of assessment. In garden rates for instance, there is a reduction from Rs. 16 to Rs. 12 per acre. As a matter of fact, the present system is favourable to the raiyat. If his lands have deteriorated since the last

survey, he gets relief during the resurvey. But by introducing permanent settlement and laying down hard and fast rules and prescribing an inelastic rate of assessment, the raiyats will not be benefited and probably the very persons who now advocate permanent settlement may come forward some time hence with a representation for a change of the system. Hence, I would recommend the continuance of the present system.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—There is one important point for consideration in connection with re-settlements. Price of grain, marketting facilities, etc., are said to be the criterion, but increase in the cost of labour, manure, etc., cattle mortality, and more than all, the general decrease in the value of land itself-all these matters are never taken into consideration in fixing assessments during re-settlements.

MR. K. CHANDY.—The arguments advanced by the members in favour of permanent settlement may apply to the case of kushki lands. In the case of wet and bagayet lands, however, Government have certain responsibilities such as supplying water, attending to repairs of tanks, etc., which they are now discharging. If the Government were to be relieved of these responsibilities and the raiyats are prepared to take upon themselves the work of maintaining tanks, then it may be possible to introduce permanent settlement.

The Resolution was put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 14.

On behalf of Messrs. S. Virabhadrappa and Sati Halappa.—

Mr. Virabhadrappa Moved "That this Assembly recommends to Government that help should be given from State Funds for effecting public improvements to all Municipalities just as in the case of City Municipalities.

The City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore are given large grants annually from State Funds. I pray that all the Municipalities in the State may be treated alike and some grants given to them for improving sanitation, water-supply, etc.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—The minor Municipalities are in a very poor condition. Just to encourage them, it is absolutely necessary that they should be given some grants from the State Funds.

FIRST MEMBER.—Till now, Government were not giving anything to these municipalities. But this year, a sum of Rs. 30,000 is provided in the budget for grants to them. It is not possible to give subventions to the Municipalities as requested by the

mover. If there are any special measures, which the municipalities wish to undertake, such as improvement of sanitation or water-supply, Government contribute a moiety of the cost. Already a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is set apart for public improvements and when finances improve, larger sums will be made available. That ought to meet the wishes of the mover.

MR. VIRABHADRAPPA.—My prayer is that a sum equal to that which is given to the municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore should be set apart for grants to all the other municipalities in the State. The sum of Rs. 30,000 is not at all sufficient.

FIRST MEMBER.—Bangalore and Mysore are the two premier cities in the State and every effort should be put forth to improve these two places in all possible ways.

MR. C. SREENIVASA RAO.—Beautifying the cities of Bangalore and Mysore is only a luxury. In your eagerness to beautify these cities, the actual necessities of the people in the moffusil are neglected. What I therefore pray is, that instead of Rs. 30,000, a sum equivalent to 60 or 70 per cent of that given to the City Municipalities may be given for town and minor municipalities even if this means reducing the grants to the City Mucicipalities.

FIRST MEMBER.—Improvement of the towns of Bangalore and Mysore is no luxury. Coming to the point under discussion, there is no objection to accept the resolution. It is only a question of funds. In the budget session, there was a resolution to the effect that the municipalities other than Mysore and Bangalore should be treated like the City Municipalities and grants should be given to them. If money is available, more grants will certainly be made. Last year, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was given for improvement of roads and communications in the taluks. According to the Local Self-Government Scheme, these subjects may be discussed and resolution may be sent up to Government for consideration. The cost of improvements will be borne both by the Government and the Municipality.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—Does the same principle *viz.*, dividing the cost of improvements between the Government and the Municipality hold good in the case of the City Municipalities also?

FIRST MEMBER.—These two cities are the two eyes of the State and their improvement must be the primary concern of the State. Had it not been for the sanitary improvements already effected in the Mysore City, it would have been impossible for 30,000 or 40,000 people to congregate here on festive occasions like the present and return home without impairing their health. Improvements to these two cities are absolutely necessary.

Many of you might have read articles on the improvement of cities in European countries which appeared in New India last year. Therein it was stated that the capital cities should be maintained in a very efficient and picturesque condition. All countries take pride in beautifying their capital cities first. Then one town after another, each town should be improved. This is the proper course to adopt. There is no good spending some money here and some money there. Unless adequate funds are provided for each municipality no benefit will be derived by the people.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Now the Government have granted Rs. 30,000 for these municipalities. A few municipalities will get some grants and the others may not get anything. So to avoid all such disappointments, it may be ordered that the town municipalities should get Rs. 2,000 annually and the minor municipalities Rs. 1,000. We do not object to your giving larger grants to the city municipalities. Let them be improved, but give suitable grants to the other municipalities also to improve their conditions.

DEWAN.—The policy of giving grants to minor and town municipalities has been recognised by Government. It is only a question of money.

MR. B. SRINIVASAIENGAR.—It is true that in the case of important schemes the Government gives a moiety of the cost leaving the municipalities and local boards concerned to find the other half. In many cases these local boards will not have sufficient funds and it is aboslutely necessary that the proportion of 50 per cent contribution in their case should be reduced.

MESSRS. SATI HALAPPA, VIRABHADRAPPA and NARASINGA RAO.—There is much difficuly felt for want of water in the Chitaldrug Municipality. During the Dewan's last visit, a grant of Rs. 35,000 was promised. But till now, practically nothing has been done.

FIRST MEMBER.—This question is still pending before Government. For water supply to the Chitaldrug Municipality it was proposed to take the Anklemutt project in hand, but it proved a failure. There is no other source from which water could be diverted to the place. Hence nothing has been done.

DEWAN.—If the resolution is modified as below, Government will have no objection to accept it.

"This Assembly recommends that larger grants should be given from the State Funds for effecting public improvements"

The Assembly was agreeable to this and the resolution was accepted by Government.

Resolution No. 15.

Mr. M. S. Narasinga rao moved—"That this Assembly recommends to Government that goats should be allowed to graze in the State Forests like cattle."

Goats are tame animals. They give us milk and they are reared in large numbers for purposes of manure. There is not sufficient pasture for them to graze. Every available forest is reserved and it is only on waste lands these animals are allowed to graze. Originally there were large gomal lands and there was no trouble.

The shepherds are very illiterate and poor people. Their mainstay is their herd of goats. As a result of reserving all the available forests, a lot of hardship is experienced by these people.

These animals do not thrive in the malnad parts. In the Chitaldrug District, parts of Kadur District, and in some parts of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts they thrive. The Forest Department is very vigilant in these days and not one goat can escape their watch. There are not sufficient pasture grounds and the Forest Department does not allow these goats to graze in the forests. If these goats trespass, a heavy fine is imposed on the shepherd. There are many instances in which the shepherds mortgaged all their belongings for paying fines to the Forest Department and became beggars for want of sufficient grazing facilities for their flock of goats.

The present notion of the department is that where the goat grazes, nothing will grow and the land will be a waste. This I cannot agree to. So, my humble request is that Government should be more sympathetic towards these shepherds and they should be permitted to graze the goats in the forests.

Second Member.—There is a Government order of 1902 under which goats are permitted to browse in areas set apart for the purpose in the maidan districts with certain restrictions. From what the Member said so eloquently and appealingly, it looks as though the order is not being properly given effect to. The Conservator will be asked to see that hereafter, the order is given effect to properly. Government also will see that any hardship in this matter is removed wherever goat breeding is practised as a profession.

Mr. Ramegowda.—This order should be made applicable to all places. In how many days will such arrangements be made.

Second Member.—Wherever goats are reared in large numbers, there, the order will take effect.

MR. SANJIVIAH.—This order may be extended to the Malnad District of Shimoga also.

SECOND MEMBER.—Wherever there is an application for granting this relief, it will be provided.

MR. NARASINGA RAO.—With this assurance, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 20.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—I beg to move that "with a view to enforce the spread of mass education throughout the State, this Assembly recommends to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore that immediate steps be taken to introduce compulsory Primary Education Scheme into all the villages with a population of 500 and above."

In the Mysore State, out of a population of 59,80,000 only 4,43,000 are educated. The percentage of literacy works out to 7½. If literacy is calculated according to districts, for 1,000 people in Kadur, it is 95, Shimoga 93, Tumkur 78, Hassan 77, Chitaldrug 74, Kolar 71, Bangalore 63 and Mysore 46.

In the Bangalore City 34 per cent are literate and in Mysore 33 per cent, but in other municipalities it is only 4 per cent. In rural parts it is so low as 2 per cent and even less. Out of 59 lakhs of people, 57,58,000 are agriculturists and unless these classes of people are given education, the country cannot imrove. If education has to spread among the masses, primary education should be made compulsory. The Mysore State is called a model State. But in point of education, it is still very hackward. In Baroda 13 per cent are literate, compulsory education there having greatly improved the literacy of the people. There is no doubt that compulsory education has been introduced in the State some time ago, but there has not been much appreciable improvement in the literacy of the people. Schools are not given in many places and wherever they are established, no equipment is provided. Perhaps Government may say that all the District Boards have not yet levied the education cess and until this is done, Government are unable to do much. This is not a good policy. At the Birthday Session of this Assembly, I pointed out that the Government instead of giving more grant for the development of primary education, have given additional grant to the extent of Rs. 1,44,000 to the University.

DEWAN.—That is wrong. The increase in the University budget was due to the fact of their having drawn on their reserves.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—The figures in regard to literacy in the urban areas are :—

For every 1,000 of the—

Mahomedan population	38	are literate,	
Hindus	,,	26	,,
Christians	,,	411	,,

It will thus be seen that the Hindus are most backward in primary education. Of these again, if the Brahmins whose literacy is 56 per cent are excluded, the proportion for other Hindus works out at 24 for every 1,000 of population against 2 in the rural parts. This is a very regrettable state of affairs for a model State like Mysore. I am aware that Government is very anxious to spread primary education ; but they must go ahead without waiting for the education cess and larger grants should be given for primary education without loss of time.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH.—I beg to support Mr. Byanna's resolution. Ninety per cent of the people of Mysore come from the rural areas. Is it not the duty of Government to see that education is spread among them ? Mr. Byanna has also told us that even 2 percent of them are not literate. They have been repeatedly asking for the establishment of more schools in their villages. They do not ask for education in order to get into public service. They must have some knowledge. They must know how to read and write. That is all. The Government is aware that 99 per cent of the cases that come before the courts are from rural parts. The reason is that they have no education and without knowing the effects of rushing to litigation, they ruin themselves. Such a state of things would in a large degree be obviated by the spread of at least primary education among them. Spread of education in important cities alone does not mean that the masses are educated. It may be said that Government are giving large sums every year for primary education and larger grants are not possible on account of the financial stringency. As the First Member said in another connection, education here has begun from the wrong end. Primary education should be improved in a greater degree first before money is spent on higher education. I am aware that Government has done something towards the spread of education and if this had not been done, we should not have been here in this Assembly to-day to represent our grievances before Government. We only request that further progress should be made without loss of time to develop education among the masses in the rural parts by providing larger grants towards this object.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—We know that the Government is doing its best to spread education as far as possible. But our complaint is that it is not spread to the extent that we desire. It is true that the financial condition of the State is in the way of giving more grants for primary education. Mr. Byanna's motion takes it for granted that there are schools ready at hand for the spread of primary education, but they are not. What is meant is that suitable provision should be made immediately and action taken to give facilities for carrying out the scheme outlined in the Education Memorandum.

MR. MALLAPPA.—There is no doubt that the rural parts are very backward in education. We have been asking every time that every village should have a primary school and that is the policy indicated in the Education Memorandum. Although the intention of the Government is clear, practical action has not been taken to increase the number of schools in the State. We are paying income-tax, education cess, etc., for the encouragement of education, and yet we have not made much progress. What we ask is that Government should take steps as soon as possible to open new schools for the benefit of the rural parts.

MR. SURAPPA.—Education is very necessary and I strongly support the resolution that "immediate steps be taken to introduce compulsory Primary Education Scheme into all the villages with a population of 500 and above".

The necessary items for giving effect to this are—

(i) Equipment,
(ii) Staff, and
(iii) Accommodation.

All these should be taken into consideration and duly provided for. Then the education of masses will really make a satisfactory progress in the State.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—Compulsory education is quite necessary, though it is not possible all of a sudden to introduce it throughout the State. In Bangalore and Mysore Cities where this system has been introduced long ago, it has not yet fully come into force. There are 3,000 Panchamas in the Bangalore City, and there is only one school for 20 boys. They are not admitted to the ordinary schools, nor are there more schools opend for them. Such being the case, what is the object in saying that compulsory education should be introduced everywhere. In Anekal and Dodballapur, Panchamas are not admitted to the primary and middle schools. Boys of 7 to 11 years of age should as per rules be admitted to all schools. In order to achieve the object of the Government Order issued in this respect, 5 lakhs

of rupees or even more than the present allotment will have to be provided and without necessary funds, the scheme will not work. To work the scheme successfully, it is very necessary to have equipment, school accommodation and staff for all. Even if this resolution is passed, unless in addition to the cess collections, Government gives an additional grant of 5 lakhs of rupees it cannot be brought into effect. Government can only agree that primary schools will be established as funds permit. In these circumstances, such an omnibus resolution will have no practical result.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—If compulsory education has not worked well, it is due to the municipalities and not to the people. It is just possible, the scheme will not work well in the rural parts also to the extent we desire. But these are not arguments for not making a greater effort in the direction indicated in the resolution. We only ask that as many facilities as possible should be created in the rural parts so that they may get the bare elements of education.

FIRST MEMBER.—There is no difference of opinion as regards the proposition. The Government hold the same principle and their policy is to open more schools as funds permit. If compulsory education is to be introduced forthwith, we should have ready at hand schools, equipment, staff, etc. We should have at least one school for each village. It may be thought that villages with 500 population are very few. It is not so. Such villages number about 2,000. Of these, about 800 villages have no schools and to establish schools in such villages a sum of 4 lakhs of rupees is necessary. In the remaining villages, there are schools already and if compulsion is introduced in them, we have to improve the staff which will cost 5 lakhs of rupees. Again, there are nearly 800 aided schools which are to be converted into Government schools and this would cost another 5 lakhs. Thus if we carry out the resolution we shall require immediately at least 15 lakhs of rupees. As a matter of fact, we have been providing for primary education annually 22 lakhs. Of this amount, Government contributes 13 lakhs and the remainder comes from the local bodies. If every village should have a school, we require about 35 lakhs according to the calculations made in the Education Memorandum. As already observed, we are at present contributing 22 lakhs. We still want 13 lakhs of rupees. If we provide forthwith 13 lakhs of rupees, it will be tantamount to introducing compulsory education, but the point is how to get the 13 lakhs. This is no easy matter. People would not like to be taxed any more to find this amount. The only course left open is to handle the matter cautiously and gradually. Government accepts the principle of the proposition;

but compulsion throughout the State is impossible under the present circumstances. I hope, the mover of the proposition would not insist upon putting the resolution to vote. Mr. Byanna is a Legislative Council Member. He has seen the budget and knows very well the difficulties of Government in balancing the budget. In these circumstances, Government will leave it to the mover to consider whether the resolution should not be withdrawn.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—On the assurances given by the Government, I beg to withdrw the resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION- No. IV.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—I beg to move :—

"That this House recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that provision may be made in the Municipal Regulation for the following :—

(1) transfers of municipal subordinates from one municipality to another ;
(2) the annual auction of octroi revenue, in case it cannot be replaced by a terminal tax or any other kind of tax capable of easy collection and realization ;
(3) formation of ward and mohalla committees in City Municipalities on the model of county houses in Great Britain ;
(4) levy of tax of one anna per head of goat and sheep and introduction of license to possess them."

In moving this resolution I wish to say a few words on the first clause of my resolution. This subject was brought up before the Local Self-Government Conference and a resolution was passed. At present, the municipal subordinates cannot be transferred from one municipality to another and they spend their whole service in one and the same place till their retirement. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the municipalities are changed once in three years. They are new to the office and to the work. They become a prey entirely to the officials. Whatever the officials say their words are taken as truth and they misguide the higher officers. The present arrangement gives room for lot of corruption and mischief in the municipalities. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the municipal subordinates, *i.e.*, Public Works Department subordinates, clerks, etc., excluding the sweepers and other menial subordinates, should be transferred from one municipality to another. There is no provision now and it is requested that Government

may take this seriously into their consideration and accept the resolution.

DEWAN.—Who should transfer ? Is it the President or the Council or the Government and under what rule ? At present, Municipalities have got the right to appoint and dismiss their officials. If the power is transferred to Government, how can they exercise it ?

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHY RAO.—Government may easily do it. We will ask the Government to transfer one man and give us some one else in his stead. In other words, it must be Government Service instead of Municipal Service. You have only to provincialise the Services and the Municipal President has only to get work done out of these officials. For instance, you gave us a lent Health Officer who worked under the President and now you have transferred him to Mysore City. Similar arrangement should be made in regard to superior officials of the municipality. All that I want is that every member of the superior staff should be transferred once in three years as a matter of course. How this should be done I leave to the Government to decide.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—I support the resolution and I am in full agreement with what Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao has said. Presidents and Vice-Presidents come and go but the officials of the municipality remain and form themselves in course of time into an official clique and carry everything in their own way. If there is any cause for the deterioration of the Municipal administration, this official clique is the main cause.

MR. B. SREENIVASAIENGAR.—There is only one clerk in municipalities other than the city and headquarter municipalities. If he is transferred to another municipality owing to corruption or any other mismanagement, that Municipality may not like to take him and they may protest against this order.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—If the clerk persists in doing bad work repeatedly and if he does not improve, it is open to the authorities to take drastic action against him. If on the other hand, a certificate was obtained from the officer under whom he was working that his work and behaviour, etc., were satisfactory, there is no difficulty for his being taken elsewhere. I am therefore of opinion that if this resolution is accepted, it will go a long way to remedy the inconveniences and the heardships brought to notice by Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—If provision is made in the Municipal Regulation for the transfer of Municipal servants from one municipality to another, they will naturally try to get themselves transferred to the bigger Municipalities. Even if Government servants

are given in exchange, they will remain there at the most for two or three years and go away at the end of the period. Generally in all Municipalities there is only one clerk and if proper check is exercised over his work, there is no fear of corruption. If at all he is found to be corrupt, he may be removed from service. People simply talk of corruption in the Municipal Service, but when we go to details there are not many cases. If, for example, a Municipal servant is found guilty of corruption and convicted by a court of law, that is no argument for maintaining that all the subordinates are corrupt. The transfer of Municipal servants from place to place will cause them much inconvenience. Recently, a measure of autonomy was given to the Municipalities to enable them to appoint their own staff, so that they can act independently of Government in this matter and these powers will be curtailed to some extent by the proposed arrangement of transferring clerks from one Municipality to another. The clerks in the service of municipalities can be encouraged by offering them inducements in the form of provident fund, etc., and good and honest work extracted from them. For these reasons, I do not think it desirable to transfer Municipal subordinates from one Municipality to another.

MR. BYANNA.—I agree with Mr. K. Krishnamurthy Rao. I know of cases where many original papers were suppressed and many misleading notes were put up before higher officers by interested officials who have been very long in the same place. It therefore becomes necessary that such officials should not be allowed to remain for long periods in the same place, but transferred at least once in three years to other places. In regard to the objection that a man of questionable character will not be accepted by another Municipality I should simply say that such an official should be dismissed instead of being transferred.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIYACHAR.—Sometimes officials cannot be transferred from one municipality to another because the scales of pay in the municipalities differ. To remedy this, the Presidents may allow mutual transfers.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—By the transfer of municipal servants once in every three years, some difficulties will arise as to their pensionary contribution, etc. It appears to be right that the Municipality which appoints a particular person shall pay his pensionary contribution. The exchange of officials from one Municipality to another leads to some difficulties, for, an official will be acting in one municipality, *sub pro tem* in another and permanent in the third. I therefore suggest that exchange of officials between Government offices and Municipalities should be provided for. Municipal Rules do not permit of officials being transferred after

three years. I think there will be some trouble under the proposed arrangement.

At this stage the Dewan enquired whether Mr. K. Krishnamurthy Rao would agree to bring his resolution under the more comprehensive resolution that has been brought up by Mr. Abbas Khan. On Mr. K. Krishnamurthy Rao agreeing, this resolution was allowed to be withdrawn

SPECIAL RESOLUTION No. III.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN.—I beg to move "That this House recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that necessary provision be made in the proposed amendment of the Municipal Regulation for the transfer of municipal employees and officers to other Municipalities and to make all appointments interchangeable with those of Government departments."

If this resolution is accepted, I am sure the municipal employees will be very glad and every municipality will also agree. Questions regarding pensionary contribution and disciplinary measures may be decided by Government.

DEWAN.—Who will exercise the power of appointment? In that case, Municipalities will have to bear the cost and such cost will increase. The allotment in the Municipal Budget will have to be increased. Under the proposed arrangement, the cost will have to be equalised between Government and Municipalities.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The Municipalities will not hesitate to pay something more towards their pensionary contributions and other charges. It is only the office establishment, executive staff, overseers, etc., who should be transferred. Overseers should have opportunities of going to Public Works Department.

DEWAN.—In whom should the power of appointment and discipline be vested?

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Disciplinary powers can be exercised by the person under whom the clerk serves. The transfer should also be by mutual consent.

DEWAN.—Then do you want an enabling provision or do you want that it should be made compulsory.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—It is only the Government that can decide whether it should be made compulsory or whether an enabling clause should be introduced.

MR. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY.—Section 180 of the Municipal Regulation lays down that "In all matters connected with this Regulation, the Government and each Deputy Commissioner shall respectively have and exercise the same authority and control

over the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates, as it or he has and exercises over them in the general and revenue administration." As per that section, Government are transferring municipal subordinates from one Municipality to another. Pensionary contribution and other charges are also borne by the Municipality concerned. Mr. Abbas Khan pointed out that the interchange of officials between the Revenue Department and the Municipalities is not now possible. It may perhaps apply to City Municipalities. In town and minor municipalities the exchange system is already in force. Under the above arrangement, the powers of Deputy Commissioner will be greater than at present.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—In many cases, the officials in Municipal Councils have been there for years together, so that they have come to wield considerable influence among the Municipal Councillors. In the result, it is easy for such officials to get increases of pay now and then by winning the Councillors over to their side. This might be put a stop to by fixing definite scales of pay on a provincial basis.

MR. RAMASWAMI.—Recently a measure of autonomy was given to Municipalities to enable them to appoint their own staff so that they can act independently of Government. I do not therefore think it advisable to introduce the proposed arrangement as it will curtail the powers already extended to them. If any official is found to be incompetent, he can be removed from service.

MR. MALLAPPA.—An arangement on a provincial basis it very important. The power of making appointments may be left to the Central Recruitment Board.

MR. K. KRISHNAMURTHY RAO.—Local Self-Government is the management of local affairs by local people. But clerks employed for office work must be transferred from time to time. Otherwise, they begin to think that their places are a sort of jaghirs to them. Pensionary contribution, etc., should be paid by the Municipalities and by the transfer of clerks from one place to another, they will not be put to much additional expenditure.

FIRST MEMBER.—This subject was fully discussed in the Local Self-Government Conference. Transfer of Municipal subordinates involves difficulties, as pointed out by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. If an official is sent to a particular Municipality, the President may say that he does not want him. Before a man is proposed to be transferred to another Municipality, a lot of correspondence should ensue and a long period would also elapse before the question is finally decided. In the end, the Municipalities may not agree to the transfer. The only remedy is that the President of each Municipality should have the power of appointing the

official. The alternative is that the Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities should select for initial appointments people in Government employ and if they do not work well, Presidents should send them back to Government with a report. This means a curtailment in the powers of the President and it is doubtful if the proposal would be agreed to. Another alternative is that he must appoint only lent officials. The question is any how not free from doubt. The Government will consider the resolution.

The Resolution was put to vote and carried.

NINTH DAY.—*20th October 1924.*

As the Dewan-President was absent at Bangalore on urgent work, the First Member of Council, as Senior Vice-President of the Assembly, occupied the Chair.

As regards the business to be done, he said that Resolutions relating to Local Self-Government and Educational matters would be taken up that day, the Resolutions relating to cow-protection being postponed for the next day if time permitted.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NO. IV.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Sir, I beg to move "That this House recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that provision may be made in the Municipal Regulation for the following :—

(1) the transfers of Municipal subordinates from one Municipality to another ;

(2) the annual auction of octroi revenue, in case it cannot be replaced by a terminal tax or any other kind of tax capable of easy collection and realisation ;

(3) the formation of ward and mohalla committees in City Municipalities on the model of county houses in Great Britain ;

(4) the levy of a tax of one anna per head of goat and sheep and the introduction of license to possess them."

The first part of the Resolution having been discussed in this House already, I will confine myself to the other three parts.

At this stage, Mr. Nilgiri Sanjiviah pointed out that Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao did not represent any minority interest and that this Special Resolution could not be moved without notice. The President replied that it was specially admitted under the President's inherent power to do so and that such Resolutions had already been discussed by the members and that the objection was therefore out of place.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Confining myself to the octroi revenue, the annual auction of octroi revenue was in vogue even in the days of the British Commission though subsequently it was discontinued. Octroi is levied in all municipalities and

collected through their own agencies. Under this system, all the collections are not going into the municipal treasuries and there is much scope for fraud. I think it will be more advantageous to revive the system of annual auction, or in the alternative, to abolish this levy altogether and substitute some other cess easy of collection.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN.—Sir, the mover of the Resolution said that if the present system is not changed, there will be no protection to the people. I do not see how things will be different if the contract system is revived. It was discontinued in the days of the British Commission, because it was thought it was harassing to the public. This subject has been thoroughly examined in the past, both by the Government and by the Municipal Councils, and it has been accepted that the octroi revenue should be collected by the Municipalities themselves through their own establishments. If the contract system is the best, then why not adopt it in the case of all the other taxes ? Why have a large establishment in each Municipality at an enormous cost ? As a matter of fact, the Bangalore City Municipality had once given toll gate revenue on contract and in one case they instituted a law suit for non-payment of khists. The Court said that the Municipal Council had, under the Regulation, no power to give toll gate revenue on contract, and the case was dismissed. Besides, while the collections should go direct to the municipal treasury under the Regulation, the contractors only remit them according to khists.

FIRST MEMBER.—If the resolution is accepted, the Regulation can be suitably amended.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Moreover, if the contract system is introduced, the contractor becomes master of the situation and will do all he can to collect as much money as possible for himself.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO.—The best thing is to abolish octroi duties altogether. No such duty is levied in Madras and as a result, trade has vastly improved. Merchants are free to take their articles to any place they want and bring them back if not disposed of. If the levy is not abolished, business suffers and there will also be scope for smuggling. It will be possible to have some other tax in lieu of octroi duty without causing any hardship to the people.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—The contract system is sure to result in hardship to the people. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao is himself aware of it and I oppose the Resolution

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA.—Contract system is vexatious and implies that only the license-holder can sell a particular thing and that leads to high prices and difficulty in procuring the

article. It also leads to hardship to the people and loss of revenue to the Municipality. I rather think that, better than contract, the compounding system may be adopted. This has been done in some cases with very satisfactory results.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR.—Such a thing has been provided for in the Regulation and adopted in some minor municipalities. The auction system is working as a great hardship to the people and they cannot resort to courts of law for redress in petty cases.

MR. KESAVAIYA.—I think the compounding system is also a hard and dangerous arrangement.

MR. R. SUBBA RAO.—The auction system has been doing a lot of mischief. I support the Resolution which is calculated to afford the necessary redress.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—Some of the members said that the annual auction system creates hardship. I do not know how it will be so, when the duty is collected only at the toll gates and the contractor will have nothing to do with the people within the town limits. The system of contract has been tried in some places with no inconvenience to the people. Even now, what I suggest is that Government may be empowered to legislate in this behalf and that whenever and wherever possible or necessary, the system may be adopted. Mr. Singri Nanjappa feared that free trade suffers if the contract system is adopted. I do not think it will be so, because, the rates of duty are specified and the contractor cannot really harass the merchants. What I advocate is only a change of agency.

FIRST MEMBER.—Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao has very forcibly argued out his point, but before putting it to the vote, I wish to say a few words. The question of the substitution of the terminal tax for octroi duties came up for consideration at the Local Self-Government Conference held in 1923, and I then referred to the following extract from the Imperial Gazetteer of India :—

" Octroi is levied only in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bombay. In these Provinces, it is the principal source of taxation and in the Punjab, it yields more than 90 per cent of local taxes. It is a form of impost which is not without objection, as its management is expensive, and unless kept within narrow limits and carefully watched, it is apt to degenerate into a transit duty and thus inflict injury on trade. It is however familiar through long usage to the inhabitants of North and West India (and I may add to the inhabitants of Mysore also) could not be abolished without the imposition of direct taxes which would be much less popular. Town duties were a common incident of native administration and everything

that passed into or through the City had to pay a 'chungi' or handful. It was not until many years had elapsed and repeated orders had been issued that the impost lost the injurious qualities of a transit duty."

The general sense of the Assembly seems to be in favour of the retention of octroi duty and just as in Northern India, it is the principal source of municipal revenue. In minor municipal councils particularly, if house-tax amounts to Rs. 1,000, octroi comes to twice that figure. In City Councils it amounts to such a large figure as Rs. 1,80,000, whereas taxes on buildings and lands total only Rs. 1 lakh. If octroi has to be abolisheed, house-tax will have to be doubled, and I do not know how far people will like it. So long ago as 1877, during the Commission days, it was realized that farming out was not the best system. Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao said that the octroi duty is collected only at the toll gate and that the contractor would have nothing to do with the people within the town limits. But the law rightly provides for our going to them and seeing whether or not a particular article has to be taxed. Can we give such a power to the private contractor ? If we do, will it not cause hardship to the people ? I leave it to the House to consider these questions before they give their vote either in favour of or against the Resolution.

Votes were taken and the House was against any change in the present system.

The next point taken up was the formation of ward and mohalla committees in City Municipalities.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—The work of the City Municipalities is increasing day by day. The needs of a particular division cannot be supplied without delay, as each reference has to pass through many departments of the Municipality, and it cannot always be expected that the representation of a locality, which is represented only by one or two Councillors, will be viewed with favour by the rest of the members of the Council. Under the present centralized system of management, the collection work also is suffering, there being only one Revenue Manager for all the City. We must decentralize the powers and functions of the Council and each ward or mohalla should be managed by a committee, all these divisions being, of course, under the general control of the central body. This will only be a further extension of the principle of local self-government. Each part of the city will then be able to look after its own requirements more efficiently than at present. A similar provision exists in Bengal and may with advantage be copied here. No extra establishment is required under this arrangement. Each division has parctically all the establishment required.

I moved a subject in this Assembly to the same effect in the year 1919 and Government had promised to consider the question in connection with the amendment of the Regulation.

FIRST MEMBER.—The question was referred to the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils for opinion. They were not in favour of constituting ward committees.

Provision for such committees exists only in the Bengal and Calcutta Acts.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The Resolution does not indicate what powers should be given to the ward committees. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao said that these committees can attend to the convenience of the wards concerned better than a Central Council can. But who is to take action, say, when a ward wants a number of lights or taps? It is the Central Council that enters into an agreement with the Electric or Public Works Department and it is the Council that knows the comparative needs of the several localities. Each ward will work in its own way and there will be no consistency of policy throughout the city. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao said that proposals concerning a particular ward are not viewed with favour by members from other wards. This is an uncharitable view. The Council exists for the common good of the city as a whole and the legitimate grievances of the different divisions invariably receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the members. This question of separate committees for the wards was discussed in the Bangalore City Municipal Council and was dropped as being not workable. If the mover of the Resolution will explain how the system can be worked in practice, I believe the Council will be prepared to reconsider the question even now.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—What I mean is that each ward committee may be regarded as a minor municipality under the Central Council's supervision and control. The revenue of each ward will be ear-marked for expenditure in that particular ward, but every important item of work will be approved by the central body. There will however be a separate budget and a separate establishment. If the income of any ward be insufficient for meeting its requirements, the ward must submit proposals for a revision of assessments to the central body for sanction. This body may also give suitable grants from out of the Government grant. The result of the scheme outlined above will be that the Municipal Council will have sufficient time to consider large development works. I therefore commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. RAMASWAMI.—Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao has moved that in every Mohalla there should be a small

committee called the ward committee with the powers of a minor municipality. If this is done, there will be a number of branches connected with the Municipality and each branch will have a President and Vice-President and so many members. It may lead to misunderstandings between ward and ward. Instead of that, I should suggest that a rate-payers' association should be formed in each mohalla or division which can discuss the requirements and grievances of the locality concerned and submit resolutions to the Municipal Council through the member representing the ward. The Council will be glad to give such resolutions their best consideration.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—During the Presidentship of late Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi, this question was referred to the members of the Bangalore City Municipal Council for opinion, but could not be taken up in his time for discussion. I think that there should be some organisation which will discuss and pass resolutions in regard to the wants of the different wards and submit the same to the Municipal Council through the elected representative of the ward concerned. Perhaps social service leagues can depute a member to represent the grievances of particular localities even though he is not a member of the Municipal Council and get those grievances redressed. There is no doubt that under the present system of Municipal administration the several wards are not receiving uniform attention. The third division in Bangalore, for instance, is contributing a far larger share of revenue to the Municipal Council than any other, and yet its condition is most deplorable. A poet once said "if there is a heaven in earth it is this, it is this, it is this." Similarly I should say with reference to the third division of Bangalore "if there is a hell on earth, it is this, it is this." I therefore think that provision should be made for the formation of some organisation for representing the grievances of each ward or division. If ward committees are formed, they should consist of members of Municipal Councils only and they should be given no executive powers.

MR. H. NANJUNDARAJ URS.—Every house should have only one master. And too many masters will only create confusion. So I do not agree with the mover of the Resolution. The Municipal Council is always prepared to provide for the needs of each ward and the present arrangement is working quite satisfactorily. There will be no uniformity of policy if each ward has a committee. If at all, a vigilance committee may be appointed for each mohalla.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—Mr. Abbas Khan observed that the Municipality enters into an agreement with the departments

of Government in regard to water and lighting facilities and that the capacity of the Municipal Council to meet the requirements of the several wards in regard to these matters is limited according to the terms of such agreement. I do not agree that there is any practical difficulty in this matter. The Municipal Council may fix the extent to which these facilities will be given to each ward. With regard to the rate-payers' association, I have got my own doubts as to their usefulness so long as they are not recognised bodies. Even if such associations send up resolutions, they are not for obvious reasons always viewed with favour so long as they relate to the City as distinguished from extensions. For instance, as already pointed out by another member, though the revenue derived from the third division in Bangalore City is higher than in any other division, yet it is the worst division in the whole of Bangalore City. There have been frequent representations for the abolition of the excise shops in that division and yet nothing has been done. The result is most injurious to the people. The only solution is to form ward committees. The members of such committees will command influence and work with a certain amount of enthusiasm. In these circumstances, I support the resolution.

Mr. B. Srinivasiengar.—The proposal if accepted will bring a hierarchy of municipal bodies within one and the same Municipality and result in a dual control and want of proper technical supervision. I therefore oppose the resolution.

Mr. B. L. Byanna.—The resolution now before the House is calculated to ensure the uniform improvement of each mohalla. But I think that instead of having ward committees, it is better to have rate-payers' associations as suggested by some member. Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah remarked that rate-payers' associations were a failure. I am sorry to say that he has no experience of these associations. I have myself organised a rate-payers' association in the VI Division of Bangalore and I am glad to say that most of our representations submitted to the Municipal Council have been favourably disposed of. With these observations, I oppose the resolution.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao.—I am sorry to say that most of the members have not correctly understood the object of the resolution. They think that if such ward committees are formed, there will be much trouble and confusion in the conduct of business; but I must say that there would be no such confusion. Just a few days ago the members voted for the formation of Village Panchayets in place of Taluk Boards as an extension of the Local Self-Government Scheme and this resolution asks for the extension of the same principle in the case of City

Municipalities also. I do not suggest the formation of ward committees all at once. My request is that Government should be given power to form such ward committees when necessary. A rate-payers' association is not a recognised body and is regarded as a mere body of petitioners. And so the resolutions that go up to the Municipality from such associations might not be considered at all. The work turned out by them is not much. Some members observed that each ward committee will act as it likes, that there will be no uniformity of policy and that the scheme will result in dual control. The ward committees cannot do anything by themselves as every resolution of theirs will have to be approved by the Municipality. If it is not possible to form ward committees in each division, I suggest that it may be tried experimentally in any one division; if it works satisfactorily, it may be extended to other divisions as well. Under the existing practice every small complaint has to pass through each department of the Municipality and it takes an inordinately long time for the grant of redress. In such cases thess committees would be very useful. With these words I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The point was put to vote and the House was against the formation of ward or mohalla committees.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao.—I come now to the last point of my resolution, *viz.*, the levy of a fee of anna one per head of goat and sheep.

My object in moving this proposition is to safeguard the maintenance of avenue trees, crops, plantations and gardens. As trees on the roadside and valuable crops and gardens as well as several other plantations are destroyed by goats, it is desirable to insist upon those who rear goats to obtain licenses and thus save the avenues and plantations. It shall be incumbent on the authorities issuing the license to see that every applicant for a license has sufficient lands of his own for the purpose of grazing his flock. Nowadays a good lot of people rear goats in very large numbers without regard to facilities for their grazing. Any one who has examined the trees planted at heavy cost on the roadside might have noticed them sheared of all their leaves. No one but the goat owners are responsible for this mischief which very often results in the complete destruction of trees and plants. The straying of goats into private lands and gardens is an every day occurrence in all villages; and it is very difficult to get them impounded as they are not caught easily. The rearing of goats has become a profitable trade with many villagers. The goats which were valued at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per head has gone up in price from Rs. 10 to 30. Formerly there was no restriction about

razing goats in State Forests. Now that this is strictly restricted, they have commenced to trespass into private lands. As he interest of both the Government and the public are involved n this matter, I request that necessary legislation may be passed or introducing the system of licensing the rearing of goats with view to put an end to the existing trouble and loss. I may even ay that the failure of rains is to a certain extent due to the destruction of avenues and plantations by goat-rearers.

Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao, Vema Reddy, Rangappa and Sonnappa were of opinion that goats were reared mostly by extremely poor people and it would not be right to tax such people. At no time in the annals of the Mysore History was such a tax levied. It would hit hard the already impoverished classes of His Highness' subjects. If the proposed tax was imposed generally, there would be a set back in the rearing of goats. Apart from their great usefulness to man both by their wool and flesh, goats supplied very good manure to the agriculturist. A lot of income was derived by the poor people by selling this manure. With the advent of machinery and the organisation of manufacturing industries in the country, the storing and supply of manure had become a difficult problem. Formerly, there was scope for goats grazing in the State Forests, but now this was not allowed. Once the goat was taxed, then there would be proposals for taxing other animals like cattle. It was also believed that there will be no tuberculosis where goats are reared. The nuisance complained of by the mover of this proposition could be remedied by raising the impounding fee and thus penalising heavily the goat-rearers who allowed their goats to trespass. Messrs. Venkataswami Gowda and Raghavendra Rao said that the goat nuisance was increasing day by day. It was a fact that in spite of the alert watch kept over the State Forests, these animals got into plantations for grazing and destroyed them. They knew of several avenues and private gardens destroyed by goats.

MR. MAYE GOWDA.—No license is necessary. Cattle pounds are sure to put an end to the trespass of goats into private lands and gardens. The levy of the tax referred to works as a hardship to the raiyat who is already burdened with a number of taxes in some of the minor municipal councils.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—If there is a guarantee that avenues or private gardens will not suffer by taxing goats, I would readily support the resolution.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—I am sorry that the majority of the members are under the impression that this tax would work as a great hardship on poor people. It was said that goats are reared only by very poor people. But I can assure this House

that goats are reared mostly by wealthy raiyats and that they have made this a profiteering trade. As I explained already, my main object in bringing this resolution before this Assembly is to safeguard avenues and plantations. In olden days, jaghirs and inams were granted as a reward for planting avenues. Such days have gone and all possible steps should be taken for conserving whatever avenues now exist. Nobody can dispute the fact that goat-owners are responsible for the destruction of roadside trees which are planted and maintained at heavy cost by Government. I am not keen about the rate of license fee to be levied on each goat. Even if free license is given it will do some good; only it should be made conditional on the provision of grazing ground by the goat-owners. I shall not press this resolution if Government will devise any other way of stopping this trespass. As it is, these goats are made to live on the properties of others and it is high time that measures are taken to put an end to this vexation. The existing regulation may be suitably amended and introduced in a few places as an experimental measure and then extended to other places if it proves beneficial. I am confident that the proposed measure, if passed, will put the goat-rearers on the guard and secure for us the desired object.

This question was discussed in this Assembly in previous years and Government had promised to consider it favourably. But till now no definite action seems to have been taken.

First Member.—This is a question of legislation. If the resolution is passed in this House, power will be given to Government to introduce the necessary Bill before the Legislative Council empowering local bodies to levy a license fee on the rearers of goats. The mover does not insist on the levy of a fee. He only wants to put an end to the goat nuisance generally complained of, by keeping the goat-owners under control. Under this measure, it will be incumbent on the raiyats who own goats to take licenses and have them renewed year by year, failing which, they will be subject to prosecution. In brief, what is contemplated is an enabling provision to grant the local bodies power to levy the tax.

The Resolution was then put to vote and lost, a large majority having voted against it.

Special Resolution No. V.

On behalf of Mr. N. Surappa who was absent, Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao, with the permission of the President, moved "That this House recommends that provision may be made in the amendment of the Municipal Regulation under the contem-

plation of Government to ensure that no one whose name is not borne on the list of persons eligible to be a Municipal Councillor shall be nominated as such by Government."

In moving the proposition he said :—

The object of this Resolution is to improve the system of nomination to the Municipal Council now obtaining by restricting the sphere of the selection of candidates for nomination to the Council to the approved list of persons eligible to be a Municipal Councillor. In the Municipal Regulation now in force, no specific instructions are embodied in the matter of nomination. It is not clear why this important matter has not received attention. It is true that at present the Government have the fullest freedom in the matter of nominations, but then they should not go to the extent of nominating men who are not even qualified to vote. It may be necessary sometimes for Government to go outside the list of voters to get suitable representatives of such interests as education, public health and finance. To meet such extreme cases, there is provision to co-opt members. In these circumstances, I beg that my resolution may be accepted.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—I oppose the proposed amendment. There may be a lot of people who owing to poverty may not be paying the minimum tax and who would otherwise be an acquisition to the Municipal Council. Nominations have to be made by Government on very special considerations such as securing the representations of minority interest and securing the best advice to the Municipal Council. It may be that certain names are omitted by oversight or it may be that they are deliberately omitted. Is it right to penalise the candidates in such cases simply because an error has set in in the list? It is a sound principle in local board administration to leave the nomination entirely to the discretion of Government who are the best authority to exercise that discretion.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—I am surprised that such a proposition should be brought before this House in an age when people are fighting for universal franchise. If it is the general idea that only those who pay the Municipal tax or kandayam should be eligible for election, why make an exception of the educational qualifications of a citizen. The object of the existing Regulation is to afford scope for deserving men to serve the public. A rich man to-day may become a pauper to-morrow. So it is not right to attach too much importance to the property qualifications. It is, therefore, desirable to adopt a farsighted policy and secure the services of the best available citizens in the local administration.

MR. K. VENKATASAMIAH.—Though there is at present no provision in the Regulation to the effect that nomination of Municipal Councillors should be made only from among the persons who are eligible to vote, in practice, it is only such persons that are being nominated, excepting in the case of *ex-officio* members. The mover of the resolution Mr. Surappa wants a provision of the kind to be introduced and there does not appear to be any harm in accepting the suggestion. Some members said that this would keep out persons who can with advantage be nominated persons. I do not think so. The property qualification has been reduced and any one who pays a mohatarfa of Rs. 1½ can also be elected or nominated now.

MR. H. NANJUNDARAJ URS.—The object of nomination is to see that all communities are properly represented so that the interests of all will be protected. This power is exercised by Government and it is not desirable for us to impose any kind of restriction.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—I have nothing to add to what I have already said. I only wish to bring to notice that a similar provision has been made in the Bombay Presidency.

The Resolution was put to vote and lost by a majority.

RESOLUTION NO. 5.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—SIR, I beg to move.

"That this assembly recommends to Government that the old system of allowing candidates to appear for the Lower Secondary Examination in Kannada only may be revived."

FIRST MEMBER.—The Kannada Lower Secondary Examination has not been abolished, but is being continued until further orders. Primary schools which have more than three teachers are also permitted to prepare and present candidates for this examination. This is however a transitional measure and the Kannada examination must eventually go as the idea is that there should be a uniform bilingual course in all middle schools. If the mover wants that the examination should be continued indefinitely, he may bring up a subject or a resolution on the subject. The resolution as now worded is not correct and may therefore be withdrawn.

The resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

On behalf of Messrs. Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere, Mr. D. S. Mallappa moved with the President's permission

"That this assembly prays that students of all castes and communities be admitted to the Sanskrit College at Mysore."

FIRST MEMBER.—Before discussion takes place on the resolution, I wish to make a few remarks. The Government Order throwing open the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, to boys of all communities was passed only recently, and it is not known to what extent the members of non-brahmin communities will avail themselves of the opportunity. It is better to wait till it comes into effect and is worked for sometime so that we may, if necessary, consider the question of extending it in the case of the Mysore College also. At present this institution is reserved for the Brahmin community being the centre of orthodox learning. I think it is premature for us to consider the question of admission of all classes of people to this College. I appeal to the movers of the resolution to consider the advisability of withdrawing it. I may however add that even if it is passed, it cannot be accepted by Government.

MR. MALLAPPA.—The resolution does not ask for any new concession. I feel I have to move it even though Government may not be pleased to accept it. I hope that when the resolution is put to vote, the general sense of the Assembly will be clear to Government.

FIRST MEMBER.—I fear that your action will not enhance the prestige of this Assembly. Government are of opinion that the facilities now provided are not yet fully utilized and there is therefore no need for providing additional facilities. It is for this reason that I said that even if this resolution is passed by the House, it will not be accepted by Government.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—I beg to move the resolution. The resolution is to the effect that students of all castes and communities be admitted to the Sanskrit College at Mysore. The subject has been under discussion for the last 30 or 40 years in various assemblies and gatherings and several representations have been made to Government in this behalf. As this is an institution maintained from State funds, there is no justification whatever for reserving it to any particular community. If no financial aid were given to it from State funds, then we would not be in a position to press the resolution.

Justice Sadasiva Iyer of Madras and several others have expressed themselves in favour of this request. In the Benares and Calcutta Colleges there is no restriction in the matter of admission of candidates to the Sanskrit Colleges. So long ago as Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar, admissions were made freely to the Calcutta College. In the Sanskrit College at Indore, the professor of Vedas is a Lingayet gentleman. In the Western countries there are some

persons who have written commentaries on Vedas. Rishi Rama Rao of the Arya Samaj recently visited the State and said that the Vedas themselves do not prescribe any restrictions in regard to their study. Such being the case, it is not fair to restrict the admission into the Mysore Sanskrit College only to brahmins. The College at Mysore will be of great help to us, as there are many persons who want to take up Sanskrit study. There are not many in Bangalore who are anxious to study Sanskrit. But even the few who are, have not sought admission as a protest against the reservation obtaining in the case of the other college.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—I second the resolution.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—If the study of Sanskrit alone is the point at issue, there is no difficulty whatever as any person belonging to any community can learn it in the Bangalore College. The restriction is with regard to religious study. The Mysore Government like all other Governments has given an assurance that the traditions of the past will be respected and preserved and we have no doubt that the promise will always be kept in view. This is why Government have orderd that the Sanskrit College at Mysore should be restricted only to Brahmins. As the President already said that the resolution cannot be accepted even if passed, further discussion is unnecessary.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Hinduism is degenerating and many men are adopting other religions. We are ourselves responsible for such conversions because we are not giving free scope for the study of Vedas. One cannot know one's real dharma except through a study of the Vedas. Such being the case, it is the duty of Government to create scope for the study of the Vedas by all classes, irrespective of caste considerations. I therefore appeal to the good sense of the educated members of this assembly to lend their solid support when this resolution is put to vote.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—According to our Shastras, Puranas and Ithihasas, it is only the Brahmin who is entitled to study the Vedas and as a matter of fact it is this that differentiates brahmins from non-brahmins. Government have given this matter their best consideration and passed final orders. It is the duty of the Government to protect the religion of the country and Government have accordingly set apart the Sanskrit College at Mysore as the centre of orthodox learning. It is not right to say that no Government grants should be given to any institution to which members of all communities are not admitted. That will be a dangerous policy to adopt in each and every case. I therefore oppose the resolution.

MESSRS. BASALINGAPPA AND RANGAPPA in supporting the Resolution said that it was the duty of every Hindu to know his

dharma. It was but fair that everyone should be admitted into the Sanskrit College at Mysore.

MR. MALLAPPA.—I am surprised that some of my learned friends have spoken against the resolution. It was stated that only the Brahmin is entitled to study the Vedas. But a great many scholars have declared that it is not so, and in some cases in fact Veerasaivas have taught Vedas to Brahmins. Even Pandits at Kasi who are decidedly more learned than the Pandits of our parts and who are therefore better authorities have clearly expressed themselves against Vedic study being a monopoly of the Brahmins. It is well known that Ayurveda and Music are part of Vedas. If Vedas were confined to Brahmins only, others could not possibly have learnt them. Many a Lingayet and Jain Pandit has written important works about the Vedas. Government should under no circumstances make any difference in this matter between Brahmins and Non-brahmins. Since the Mysore College is maintained from public funds, every citizen has an inherent right to make use of the same. I hope the Government will consider this proposition in a liberal spirit as it is being urged repeatedly in this House. If it is not possible to do so, Government may stop the entire grant and allow the people to make their own arrangements.

SECOND MEMBER.—Vedic learning is one thing and the recitation of Vedic Mantrams is quite another thing. You say that Veerasaivas are teaching Vedas to pupils irrespective of caste or creed. I wish to know whether this is so and whether they will also teach Mohamedans or Panchamas.

MR. MALLAPPA.—Yes. They will. How else could Westeners have written books on the Vedas.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTION No. 10.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR.—Sir, I beg to move.

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that, in view of the large expenditure that will have to be increased by owners of lands in the Malnad to repair the damage caused by the recent floods and rains in the State, the Kandayam payable on bagayat lands in the Malnad be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre."

In moving the resolution I wish to say that the areca cultivation is a very important industry and is carried on the malnad more extensively than any other crop, but still the areca garden owner is becoming more and more indebted. The leaf manure required for this cultivation is hard to find now and it is also

very difficult to get labour on account of coffee plantation everywhere. Meanwhile the assessment on bagayet lands is enhanced to a great extent.

FIRST MEMBER.—But the price of areca has also gone up very much.

MR. GOPALACHAR.—While the price has gone up by 50 per cent, the assessment has been enhanced 3 or 4 times.

FIRST MEMBER.—Why not take to paddy cultivation?

MR. GOPALACHAR.—There are not enough water facilities. Besides all bagayet lands are not fit for wet cultivation. The maximum rate of assessment on these lands in British India is only Rs. 8, while here it is very much more.

MR. CHANDY.—I wish to correct that statement. In Bombay the maximum rate is fixed at Rs. 55, Madras—26, Tirthahalli—18 and Sagar—16.

MR. GOPALACHAR.—I brought this resolution with the hope that Government would consider this sympathetically. I once again urge that the present rate of kandayam be reduced and fixed at a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—As regards tanks which have been filled with sand or silt, a sliding scale of remission with reference to the extent of damage and cost of restoration has to be promised. I request that liberal orders be passed without delay.

I would suggest the desirability of appointing a committee for enquiring into this matter and also to conduct the survey of malnad which Government have promised.

FIRST MEMBER.—A committee will be formed and the question will be referred to them for investigation in detail as to the yield per acre, the rate of assessment, the relief to be granted, etc. I think on this assurance the resolution may be withdrawn.

The Resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 16.

MR. MALLAYYA moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the remission of half the assessment on wet lands under tanks and channels whenever the actual yield from them is shown to be less than half the usual yield."

In moving the Resolution he said :—

The existing order on the remission of wet assessment lays down that remission should be granted in the case of lands in which crops fail continuously for three years. This causes great hardship to the raiyats. The tanks which feed these lands were constructed thirty or forty years back, and they have all become very

shallow. Even when the tanks are full, it is very difficult to raise an 8 anna crop on the lands. In Mandya Taluk for instance, even half the usual crop was not raised year before last, and during the last year, the crops failed completely for want of water. But kandayam had to be paid, and was paid with the greatest difficulty. A deputation waited upon the Dewan, and the reply given was that the matter would be looked into. Nothing has been done till now. The expenses which the raiyats have to incur for manure, agricultural implements, wages to servants, etc., have enormously increased in recent years. If the water supply fails, their whole investment on land is lost but kandayam has to be paid. Otherwise the lands will be sold by public auction. The position of the raiyats is very precarious. In order to give some relief to the poor raiyats, I pray that remission should be given whenever the actual yield from them is shown to be less than half the usual yield, instead of after three years of continuous failure of crops. There are instances of the grant of such remissions to the raiyats in previous years.

Mr. Linge Gowda.—In times of failure of crops, the only people that suffer are the poor raiyats. There is no trouble for the coolies, for they get their wages. The rich landlords will somehow manage to pay off their kandayam. It is only right therefore that the poorer raiyats should be shown some concession. In Madras and Bombay there is provision for remission of assessment where no crops could be raised.

First Member.—The present rules were passed after representations in this Assembly. If the principle now suggested is adopted, the whole Revenue Survey system should be changed.

Mr. Mallayya.—The rule, as it is, acts as a great hardship. For the first year, only suspension of revenue is ordered. We want assessment to be remitted, if on inspection the authorities are satisfied that half the usual yield was not obtained. Last year, no crops were raised in Mandya Taluk and in certain places lands were sold by public auction even without notice.

Second Member.—Was it not suspended in places where there were no crops ?

Mr. Mallayya.—We sent up many applications, but not even an endorsement was received from the Revenue Commissioner.

Revenue Commissioner.—I am of opinion that this is not a subject to be brought before this Assembly for discussion. The resolution says that whenever the actual yield from the land is shown to be less than half the usual yield, half the assessment should be remitted. This is not possible in practice. Some member referred to the rules in force in Madras and in Bombay. The

rules in force in Madras are altogether different from the rules in force in Mysore. The system in Mysore is more or less the same as that in Bombay. According to the Bombay system, if a raiyat raises more than a six anna crop, neither suspension nor remission of assessment is given. But the mover represents that half the assessment should be remitted if the yield is less than half the usual yield. There is no such rule anywhere. Government cannot accept this.

Besides, the rates of assessment here are very low. In Bombay the highest rate is Rs. 54, in Madras it is Rs. 26-4-0, but the Mysore rate is Rs. 14-4-0 only. If more than a six anna crop is raised, no remission is allowed in Bombay. When such is the case elsewhere, is it right on the part of this Assembly to ask for remission of half the wet assessment when the yield is less than half the usual yield ?

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The rates are in no way more than in the Mysore State. I own lands both in the Malur Taluk and the Hosur Taluk of the Salem District. The rate of kandayam payable is the same in both these places. The rate that is levied in the Hosur Taluk is the compounded rate and crops can be raised throughout the year.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—I should not like to say anything about the rules in force in Madras. While I was the Revenue Commissioner, I had the chance of acquainting myself with the rules in force in Bombay, and the rules now in force in Mysore were adopted from the Bombay rules. I can assure the House that the rules here are more favourable than the Bombay rules themselves. The rules in Bombay lay down that suspension or remission is granted as a measure *purely of grace and not of right* and remission should depend on the character of the three seasons following that in which the suspension of assessment is allowed. Even this grant has to be given according to certain standard tables prepared by Government. The Collector has to make enquiries and he has to decide, if it is necessary, to suspend the collection in any year owing to the tract being impoverished by reason of the failure of crops in the previous three years. Thinking that all this procedure would be very difficult in practice, we have passed a less complicated general order. If it comes to our notice that for a year or two there were no crops raised on the lands, collection will be suspended, and if the same state continues in the next year, remission will be ordered. The general rule is, if less than a four anna crop is realised, half the assessment will in the first instance be suspended and if the same continues the next year, it will be remitted.

It was brought to the notice of Government that in a previous year, such remissions were given. Definite rules were not in force then and a few got remissions and others did not get. According to the rules now in force, Government are bound to give remissions in all cases of failure. For instance, last year suspensions were ordered even without the raiyats asking for the same. If the same conditions continue to prevail and if the raiyats apply, remissions will be given to these people this year. From this it is clear that the rules in Mysore are much more favourable than in the Bombay Presidency. The only trouble here is that the raiyats do not care to understand the rules. I had even suggested that these rules should be printed and sent to every village for being widely published.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—It is very difficult after all to decide which is an 8 anna crop, which a 10 anna crop and so on.

MR. MALLAYYA.—What we pray is this, that instead of suspending the revenue collections in the year in which less than a four anna crop is raised and remitting it the next year if the same conditions prevail, the assessment may once for all be remitted.

SECOND MEMBER.—If you have an 8 anna crop, we take it for granted that it is the usual yield, but if it is half of that, then we say that the crops have failed. It is then that we investigate into the condition of the raiyat in regard to his ability to pay the assessment, and if we think that suspension is called for, we order it. The rules here are more favourable than in Bombay and if it is considered that they are not given effect to properly, arrangements will be made to see that it is done. No further concessions can be granted.

RESOLUTION No. 17.

On behalf of Messrs. Shamasastry, K. Suryanarayana Rao, J. Rudrappa, S. Murigappa, Puttaveerabhadrappa, B. Channabasappa, G. Rajagopalachar, and Hutchaveere Gowda,

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO moved "that this Assembly respectfully recommends to the Government that the present rules regarding the grant of remission of assessment to raiyats on lands under tanks, nallas and wells may be revised so as to enable the raiyats to expect remission without any application on their part in respect of lands, both wet and bagayet, on which they have raised only a four anna crop on account of the scarcity of water in the tank, channel or well on which such lands depend."

In moving the resolution, he said it is not always possible to give applications in the matter. Some of the raiyats do not know the rules. Besides, while our applications are still pending,

Revenue officers insist on payment of kandayam according to khists. Crops will have failed and we cannot reasonably be expected to pay. Applications need not be insisted upon. Government are getting rainfall reports from their local officers, and they are in a position to judge whether seasonal conditions in each particular district or taluk are satisfactory or not, and they can also know how much crop can be expected. With this information before them, they may kindly pass orders in regard to remission without waiting for applications from raiyats. Suspension does not often go a long way in affording relief. This holds good in regard to both wet and bagayet lands. Conditions are very unsatisfactory and Government must give some material relief in all deserving cases.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Specific orders in regard to suspension and remission of assessment have been passed in February 1922, and remission was given in fact in several taluks of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts. Last year these orders were liberalized to a great extent sanctioning remission of one-half assessment where only a 4 anna crop was raised. It has also been ordered that no land should be brought to auction on account of non-payment of kandayam in areas where the crops have failed, and so in such cases notices have not been issued to the parties.

MR. H. NANJUNDARAJ URS.—Both the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner have recommended remission in some cases in the Tumkur District, but Government have not passed orders.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Instead of insisting on applications, local officers may be instructed to report on the crop condition after inspection ; and in deserving cases, instead of mere suspension, remission may be granted. Formerly, the jamabandi officer was inspecting lands and giving remissions.

SECOND MEMBER.—Even then, without applications the jamabandi officers were not inspecting lands.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—In many cases even though applications have been made, no relief has been afforded.

SECOND MEMBER.—That is due to the fact that on receipt of applications, the local officers inspect the lands only to find that the conditions are not so bad as are represented. You must appraise Government of the position well in time so that there may be time enough for them to see and make their recommendations. If you represent matters only at the time of collection, you cannot expect them to go and inspect each and every land and make their recommendations. That is why Government have prescribed that applications should be received in November when, judging from the rains and supply to tanks

so far, it will be possible to judge of the crop that is likely to be raised. And if you apply in November, there will be time enough to pass orders before February when the khists commence. If you delay, the assessment will be overdue before orders can be passed.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Government may grant remissions without expecting applications for the same. Many of the raiyats do not know the rules and recent orders.

SECOND MEMBER.—If you are the sufferers who do not apply, how can you expect Government to offer any relief? Besides, how can you expect local officers to inspect each and every land and recommend remission or suspension where it may be needed? It is not necessary that all raiyats should apply individually or collectively. If a few of them make an application, the local officers will make enquiries.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO.—I quite see the point. Without making applications it is not right to expect Government to afford any relief.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—But at least in cases of timely application, Government must pass orders before the khists commence.

SECOND MEMBER.—Government do not want to create any hardship to the raiyats. In fact, last year, without receiving any applications, Government themselves consulted the Revenue Commissioner and ordered the suspension of collection in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts on account of distress. Government have been taking all possible action to relieve the situation. As regards relief to be granted where crops fail for more than one year continuously, the request may be considered in connection with the next Resolution, if the present resolution is withdrawn.

The Resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 18.

MR. HONNAGANGAPPA MOVED.—That this Assembly recommends to the Government,

(*a*) that instead of suspending payment of half wet assessment during the first year of failure of crops in accordance with the orders of February 1922, the same be remitted altogether and that in the event of failure of crops during the next year also, the full assessment be remitted, and

(*b*) that instead of the raiyats being required to make timely applications for remission, the taluk authorities be ordered to submit a statement of such cases after inspection of the affected areas and also that the oral representations of the raiyats which

may be made at the time of such inspections be treated as petitions and duly recorded by the inspecting officers for future action.

In moving the resolution, he said that instead of suspending payment of half wet assessment during the first year of failure of crops in accordance with the orders of February 1922, the same may be remitted altogether and that in the event of failure of crops during the next year also, the full assessment be remitted.

MR. RUDRAPPA.—Our only request is that instead of suspending half the assessment during the first year of failure of crops, the same may be remitted in all cases where less than a 4 anna crop is raised on the lands without any application from the raiyats. The main reason is that the Revenue authorities recover the khists in advance as a result of which the raiyats find it difficult to claim refunds.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I submit that I know of many instances in Bangalore District in which remissions have not been granted in spite of applications, and this works as a great hardship on the raiyats owning large extents of land. Government have granted this concession to Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Wholesale remission is given by the Madras Government in our neighbouring parts. In one place not even one grain of crop was realised in 100 acres of lands and yet the raiyats were forced to pay a sum of Rs. 2,000 as revenue to Government. The lands were at the point of being auctioned but the Revenue Commissioner stopped it at the nick of time. I emphasize the point that complete remission is quite essential in the case of lands in which crops have failed for 2 or 3 years and wherever there is acute distress.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—The Government Order of February 1922 deals fully with this matter and the arrangements sanctioned there should be examined after some time. As a matter of fact in cases where remissions were called for and recommended by Deputy Commissioners, such remissions have been granted. In the case of kushki, bagayet lands, etc., wherever suspension had to be granted, it was also done. It is not possible to give remission in all places, for if this is done Government would lose nearly 10 lakhs of rupees of revenue. In all areas where the conditions require it and it is recommended by the Amildar, the Sub-Division Officer and the Deputy Commissioner, I am prepared to favourably consider the question of remission. Wherever there is acute distress and where such relief is wanted, Government can certainly be depended upon to do what they should under the circumstances.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO.—The system of suspending assessment works as a hardship to the raiyat since he will not be able

to pay the entire Kandayam in a lumpsum at the end of 2 or 3 years. Remissions should be granted if less than a 4 anna crop is raised on the lands, the initiative in the matter being taken by the Government themselves instead of by the raiyats.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO.—I am also of the same opinion as Mr. Hanumantha Rao. Government should grant remission freely in famine seasons. Further it is not right on the part of Government to take tari kandayam without supplying water. If water is not supplied, half assessment should be remitted.

SECOND MEMBER.—Previous to the passing of the present order, the members of this House recommended repeatedly the adoption of the Bombay system. In deference to their wishes, the Bombay rules were carefully studied with the result that the present rules based on them were issued. Now it is represented that where owing to failure of rains throughout the State or any portion of it there is no adequate supply of water, half the wet assessment for the area may be remitted by the Government provided that they are satisfied that the tract has been so impoverished from the previous year as to render such a measure of relief necessary. In other words, if there is water in the tank, kandayam should be taken and not otherwise. Supposing you lease out a land for an annual *guttige* and if through some neglect of the tenant or for want of water in the tank the crops fail, then do you forego your dues? So it is with the Government. Remissions, it must be remembered, are usually granted as a matter of grace. Government want to be reasonable and sympathetic to and not hard on the raiyats.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and carried by a majority.

RESOLUTION 18 (*b*) being the same as 18 (*a*), it was allowed to be withdrawn.

RESOLUTION NO. 19.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR.—I beg to move "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they may be pleased to remit one half of the assessment on tari and bagayet lands in the Kolar District in the case of raiyats who have failed to secure a four anna crop"

FIRST MEMBER.—This is included in the general proposition.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—We are referring to the remission necessitated by the failure of rains last year.

SECOND MEMBER.—The resolution is not so worded. As it is, it is the same as the previous proposition which is general

in its scope. You can bring it, if necessary, next time, making your meaning clear.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

RESOLUTION No. 21.

ON BEHALF OF MESSRS. G. PARAMASIVIAH AND MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, Mr. PARAMASIVIAH moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the proportion of representation of Backward Communities in Public Service be raised to 75 per cent and the rules of recruitment framed in accordance with the Government Order on the Miller Committee Report be made applicable to appointments in the higher ranks of service."

MR. MALLAPPA.—The Dewan's address makes mention of the desire of Government to increase the representation of backward communities in the service of the State so that the present resolution which recommends the proportion being raised to 75 per cent is not at all unreasonable and may kindly be accepted by Government.

DEWAN.—I do not think it necessary to discuss this matter any further. It is only three years since the order on the Miller Committee report was passed. The Committee included some non-brahmin members who agreed that in the circumstances then existing a proportion of 50 per cent could only be reached during the next 7 years. There is yet time enough before the 50 per cent limit is reached in all the departments. Government are prepared to consider the question of increasing the percentage after the limit of 7 years fixed in the order has expired. More over it is only in Bangalore and Mysore that applications for appointments from non-brahmin candidates are received while in moffusil towns non-brahmins are not coming forward freely for Government appointments. From the information available, it is seen that appointments are now being given to non-brahmin candidates in an increasing degree. I do not therefore think it advisable to press the proposition.

MR. PARAMASIVAYYA.—In the order on the Miller Committee report it was only the minimum percentage that was fixed though it did not preclude the percentage being increased whenever and wherever necessary. In departments like the Medical and Police this limit of 50 per cent has already been reached so that applications from non-brahmin candidates receive no consideration on the ground that the prescribed percentage has already been reached. This resolution is brought forward with a view to enable such candidates to enter Government service.

MR. NANJUNDARAJ URS.—The present order has been passed after very careful consideration and a time limit has been prescribed within which the percentage of non-brahmins in the service has to be raised to 50. I am of opinion that it would not be advisable to re-open the matter before the end of the prescribed period.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHY RAO.—My suggestion is that as there are many officers who are willing to retire from service, they may be permitted to retire at their option making room for their non-brahmin brethren who are coming forward in larger numbers. By this means the percentage of non-brahmins in service may be raised cent per cent.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Previous to the constitution of the Miller Committee, non-brahmins were not coming forward for appointments but after the committee's report was received and orders of Government passed thereon, the non-brahmins discovered that there were opportunities for them to join Government service with the result that there has been an increasing desire on their part to qualify themselves for such services by passing the requisite examinations. The number of non-brahmin students at school is increasing annualy. My request is that only deserving non-brahmin candidates who have a special aptitude for public service should be recruited and not undeserving candidates even though they belong to backward communities. Let the forward classes go further forward and we shall follow in their foot steps. I also dissociate myself from the view that the percentage of non-brahmins in the public service should be increased to the detriment of its efficiency. For these reasons, I request that my resolution may be put to vote.

The resolution was put to vote and 89 voted in favor, the remaining members not voting.

RESOLUTION NO. 22.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—I beg to move—" That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that 75 per cent of the freeships and half freeships in all High Schools and College classes be reserved for the students of the backward communities unless the number of students attending such institutions is less than the prescribed number of freeships and half freeships." Such a concession is given in Madras also. There is a large number of students of the Backward classes who are in need of education and they cannot continue their studies owing to want of pecuniary assistance. I therefore request Government to accept the resolution.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.—Government have sanctioned one lack of rupees for the Backward and Depressed class scholarships. The number of students in the High Schools and Colleges is incerasing day by day. The amount sanctioned is not sufficient. Out of one lakh of rupees, the Backward classes get only Rs. 64,000 and this does not meet their requirements. We have been urging the Government for the past two years to increase this amount to two lakhs of rupees and this has not till now been done. I therefore beg Government to accept this resolution.

MR. CHENNABASAPPA.—I support it.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—I may be permitted to question the propriety of a resolution like the one that has been brought before this Assembly by Mr. Paramasiviah. This resolution cuts at the very root of the object with which these scholarships were instituted. As Government are aware, a sum of rupees 1 lakh has been ear-marked for the grant of scholarship to students of Backward communities. Of this sum, only Rs. 15,000 has been set apart for the Depressed Classes and the rest goes to the benefit of the Backward communities. In addition to this, the Backward classes get freeships and half-freeships in every grade of education. The scheme of freeships was revised in 1923 by fixing it as under :—

30 per cent in the University classes ;
25 per cent in the Entrance class ; and
20 per cent in the High School classes ;

and these freeships are tenable to all communities. Besides these, all scholarship holders including the Backward class scholars, are given freeships. Not content with these liberal awards, the small proportion of the amount that is now going to the pupils of the Brahmin community is also proposed, under this motion, to be appropriated for the benefit of the Backward classes. This is proof positive that the object of the mover is to curtail even the small existing facilities for education open to poor Brahmin pupils in the Mysore State. I beg to ask whether this is a fair proposition. If this resolution is accepted by Government, it is practically making education free for the Backward classes with practically no facilites to Brahmin students. I have no objection if education in the higher grades is made free to all classes of His Highness' subjects. But this is not the view of the mover. For when the question of free education in our High Schools was brought by the late Mr. Balakrishna Rao and discussed in this Assembly some years ago, the very members who have brought the present resolution opposed it saying that it

would benefit only one community. The mover wants specifically that 75 per cent of all freeships and scholarships including those open to Brahmin communities also should be appropriated to the Backward classes leaving very little for the absolutely poor boys of the Brahmin community. I may be permitted to ask again whether this is fair. Just because a boy has got the good fortune of being born in a Backward community in these days, he should get all the advantages for himself leaving little or nothing to a poor boy who has the misfortune of having been born in a Brahmin community. In this connection, I would bring to the notice of the House an extract from the Address of the late Dewan, Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, to the Representative Assembly of 1919, which runs as follows :—

"Lastly, knowing, as I do, how anxious all classes of His Highness' subjects are for increased facilities for education, you will receive my next announcement of His Highness' pleasure with acclamation.....In regard to the higher grades of education, it is His Highness' pleasure that increased facilities should be afforded to the poorer classes of all communities by providing freeships and scholarships on a liberal scale in addition to the special encouragement given to Backward communities."

It is to provide for the above that the grant was increased to Rs. 3 lakhs. We have no objection if 75 per cent of appointments in the Government service are given to the Backward communities. We have no objection if education is made free in all grades in the whole State. But let not the Government touch the amount that is now going to the poor Brahmin boys who are anxious to prosecute higher studies. In the light of these observations, I request that the motion should not be accepted. Government should continue their large-hearted policy of giving facilities for all classes of His Highness' subjects in the matter of education.

I, therefore, oppose the resolution.

Mr. Sanjeeviah.—It is not proposed that poor brahmin students should not be given scholarships. What Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer has said is not true. We only want that 75 per cent of the freeships and half freeships should be reserved for the backward communities. I beg the Government will accept the resolution that has been brought by Mr. Paramasiviah.

Mr. Mallappa.—We do not oppose the grant of scholarships to the Panchamas and the grant of merit scholarships to the brahmin students. We ask that the percentage of the freeships and half freeships should be raised to 75 in the case of the backward students. We do not ask for more. The demand for educational

facilities is increasing owing to the proverty among the backward classes. It is not so in the case of the brahmin students whose earning power is comparatively large. We do not want to make any differentiation. We only want that the scholarships should reach all classes of His Highness' subjects and not any one particular community. Our only prayer is that the percentage of freeships and half freeships should be raised to 75 for the simple reason that the backward communities number 58 lakhs out of the total State population of 60 lakhs. I therefore support this resolution.

FIRST MEMBER.—I do not see the necessity for bringing such a resolution. If the members had seen the latest statistics they would not have brought it. The following figures furnished by the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of the distribution of the scholarships and the freeships among the various classes of His Highness' subjects will make it clear whether they are fairly distributed or not :—

The total	number of Brahmin students in the High School classes in 1922-23.	3,457
Do	number freeships granted	658
Do	percentage	19·73
Do	number of Lingayet students	410
Do	,, freeships granted	106
Do	percentage	25·97
Do	number of Vokkaligar students	260
Do	,, freeships granted	33
Do	percentage	12·69
Do	number of Mahomedan students	317
Do	,, freeships granted	114
Do	percentage	44·66
Do	number of Indian Christian students ..	74
Do	,, of freeships granted	35
Do	percentage	47·16
Do	Other Hindus	7,550
Do	percentage	13·49
	As regards the Entrance Classes, the total strength of the Brahmin students	598
Do	number of freeships granted	151
Do	percentage	33
Do	number of Lingayet students	48
Do	,, of freeships granted	10
Do	percentage	20·83
Do	number of Vokkaligar students	43
Do	,, of freeships granted	5

The total number of Brahmin students in the High School classes in 1922-23—*concld.*

Do	percentage	12·09
Do	number of Mahomedan students . ..	35
Do	„ of freeships granted	
Do	percentage	31·42
Do	number of Indian Christian students ..	13
Do	„ of freeships granted	4
Do	percentage	34·61

In the case of Mahomedans the percentage both for S. S. L. C. and Entrance classes is heavy. The reason is that all Mahomedan students are half-free and that two half freeships are taken as one freeship.

The above statistics show that the interests of all communities have been considered by the Headmasters and the freeships are fairly distributed. In certain classes the total strength of the brahmin students is more and therefore they have secured a higher percentage of freeships. No distinction can be made among the poor. The distribution is made on a humanitarian principle and no other principle can be applied. Whoever is poor deserves help irrespective of the community to which he may belong. I therefore think that this resolution need not be pressed for division and I would like to know the sense of the House in this respect.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—This resolution is not brought to make a differentiation as between the different communities but with a view to increase the existing educational facilities in the case of backward classes which are not quite adequate for the vast majority of His Highness' subjects. Further in the matter of distribution of the scholarships, Government should have a guiding principle. Government have issued orders and framed rules and regulations in other matters but not in this case. There should be a definite rule, prescribing the proportion of freeships.

First Member.—In one school there are 500 brahmin students and about 10 or 20 non-brahmin students. Suppose these 10 or 20 students are very rich and the majority of the brahmin students are very poor, do you mean to say that the freeships should not be given to the poor brahmin students?

Mr. Abbas Khan.—In such a case, the Brahmin students, if they are poor, may be given but it is better that a rule is made in the matter to provide for this.

First Member.—The Education Department is carrying out the rules very satisfactorily and it is not right to impose restructions and hamper their discretion.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Government have not enunciated any principle. How are we to know whether they will not hereafter abuse their power.

CHIEF SECRETARY.—According to the Government Order, the backward scholarships and the merit scholarships are all free. They are not included in the scale of freeships prescribed:—20 per cent in the case of the High Schools, 25 per cent in the case of Entrance classes and 30 per cent in the case of College classes.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—In one instance there were some vokkaligar students who for want of certificates were not admitted.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—The scholarships to the Vokkaligars are not given on a liberal scale.

CHIEF SECRETARY.—The Vokkaligars form about 25 per cent in our State. Suppose in a school of 1,000 students there is only one vokkaligar student, is it right to ask that 25 per cent of the scholarships should be given to that individual ?

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—We cannot say that this is fair distribution. A rule should be laid down.

FIRST MEMBER.—Do you want that this resolution should be put to vote ?

MESSRS. PARAMASIVIAH AND ABBAS KHAN.—Yes. It may be put to vote.

The resolution was put to vote and carried. Eighty four members voted for. Others did not vote.

TENTH DAY.—21st *October* 1924.

The Government placed before the House the following Statement of Objects and Reasons of a bill to provide for the Levy of Coffee Cess temporarily in the Mysore State.

The cultivation of coffee is an important agricultural industry in the State. The total average area under coffee in the State is 1,10,000 acres. The outbreak of several kinds of diseases has raised a difficult situation threatening the prospects of the industry. The question of starting an Experimental Coffee Farm in the Mysore State for the scientific investigation of problems connected with coffee has been under the consideration of Government for some years past. Government were till recently paying a contribution to the Madras Government for helping the Planting Expert to carry on the investigation of such diseases. It has been represented to Government that a separate Experimental Station should be established in Mysore. As the scheme has to be given effect to without delay and as under present financial conditions it is not possible to finance the scheme entirely from State Funds, Government consider it necessary to levy a small cess of two annas per acre temporarily on coffee holdings, exceeding five acres in extent, with a view to recoup a portion of the expenditure on the Experimental Farm in the early stages of the undertaking. Government will contribute to the support of the Experimental Station a sum equal to that collected from the cess subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 a year. A large number of influential planters, Indian and European, have agreed to the levy of the cess.

The Dewan called upon Dr. Coleman to explain to the Members of the Assembly the objects of the Bill and the necessity for the levy of a cess. Thereupon, Dr. Coleman spoke as follows :—

Sir, I wish to explain to this House certain facts connected with the question of the improvement of coffee cultivation in the State. As we know, our coffee areas are almost entirely restricted to two districts, namely Kadur and Hassan. There is a small area in the Mysore District as well. The Mysore State contains, some of the largest coffee areas in India and the coffee industry is a most important industry in the State. Mysore

coffee has a reputation for quality in the markets of the world which is second to none. The total coffee area in the Mysore State is about 110,000 acres. As I have already said this is restricted mainly to two districts. The actual number of holdings as compared with the total agricultural population of the State is comparatively small but the importance of the coffee industry to the State should not be measured by the number of coffee holdings but rather by the number of people who are engaged in it. The coffee industry gives employment to a very large number of labourers in the Malnad and represents a very large investment of capital. Therefore anything that can be done towards the improvement of the coffee industry in Mysore is certain to have an influence extending far beyond the interests of the individual owner. Now during the last 17 years during which I have had the honor and pleasure of serving the agriculturists of the State, the planters, both the Indian and the European, have often made representations to me, and questions have been asked of me, with regard to the improvement of coffee cultivation. These questions have much to do with manuring, cultivation, combating of insect pests and fungus diseases and with the introduction of improved varieties. Hon'ble Members will understand that it has been impossible for me or for the men who have been associated with the agricultural work in the State to give any definite advice or opinion with regard to these matters, simply because we have had no facilities or very few facilities for working upon them. I would point out that the coffee crop in this State is affected by insect pests and fungus diseases which take away many lakhs of rupees worth of crop every year. I would also point out that the coffee planter invests in manure every year very large sums of money and although he has an experience extending back in some cases over 50 or 60 years behind him, I am very doubtful if there is a single coffee planter in this State who can say truthfully that he is using just the right quantity of manure and just the right kind of manure to produce a maximum crop with a minimum outlay. It is in connection with these problems that it seems to me necessary to have an Experimental Station under Government control if we have to serve the interests of the Malnad. I do not like to give rise to the impression that we have done nothing. A certain amount of work has been done through the co-operation of coffee planters. Certain preliminary experiments have been carried out, chiefly with regard to the insect pests and fungus diseases. Notwithstanding the cordial co-operation which some of the members of this House and also several others who are not here have given to the department, the results have not been as satisfactory

as they ought to have been. I will try to explain by a concrete example why this has been the case. The most important coffee pest is the insect pest which is responsible for the death of crores of coffee trees every year in this State. I refer to the coffee borer. Now this borer is a beetle-an insect—which lays eggs in the crevices of the bark of the coffee tree at this time of the year. Just now it is beginning its damage. The grub penetrates through the bark into the tree and absolutely riddles the tree so that it dies and I have had friends who tell me that they have had to remove as many as 30,000 coffee trees every year on account of this pest alone. Now we thought it possible that by the application of a chemical to the trunk of the tree at this time of the year we could kill the egg or the young grub before it penetrates into the wood. So, some 4 or 5 years ago we started some experiments on private estates. We used a certain chemical which has been used for similar pests in other parts of the world with a certain degree of success. In the first year our results were quite favourable and it looked as if we were on the high road to success. In the second year unfortunately although this chemical succeeded in killing the eggs and the grubs, it also killed a large number of trees. Now, gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that you cannot expect private coffee planters to look on with calmness and equanimity when the experiments of the Agricultural Department leads to the loss of a large number of trees belonging to private owners. The reason for this particular mishap was that in the first year we had a chemical of a certain composition and in the second year although the chemical had the same name it had a different composition. Now it would have been different if it was Government trees that were killed. That would have been in the nature of an experiment and would not have mattered. I do not think it will be possible for us to continue this particular experiment until we find definitely a safe chemical which while killing the pest on one side, will leave the trees free from damage. This is one little example which shows that it is practically impossible to carry on experiments of this kind on private estates and I would point out further more that these experiments, entailing as they do a large amount of work, labour and an immense amount of supervision and care are too much to be expected from coffee planters who are troubled with their own labour difficulties and whose primary duties lie after all in others directions. it is too much to expect individual coffee planters to carry on experiments for the benefit of the industry at large to the detriment or possible detriment of their main work. I hope that this House will agree with me that this is a function of the Government and not of a private individual. Now the

question of establishing a coffee experimental station is not a new one. I felt many years ago the need of having reliable information which would enable me and the officers working with me to serve the coffee interests of this State in a proper manner. I represented this to Government as long ago as 1913 and in the budget of the Agricultural Department of 1914-15 a sum of Rs. 25,000 was set apart for the purpose of establishing an experimental station. Unfortunately, early in the year 1914-15 it was found necessary to utilise that sum for some other purpose.—I do not now remember the details—because the money was transferred from the Agricultural Department Budget to some other head and the experimental station did not come into being. I had feared that with the financial condition of the State, such as it has been, it would be impossible for the Agricultural Department in my term of office to do any very extensive service for the coffee planters of the State when almost exactly two years ago the First Member of Council, whose interest in the development of the Malnad is well-known to this House urged upon me the need of doing something for the Malnad and for the coffee planters in particular. I took up this question again with great pleasure and at his request and at the request of the Government I attended to work out a scheme. The scheme that I prepared in 1913 when I was 11 years younger than I am at present was of necessity somewhat different from that which I would now prepare. I feel that if I have to do anything personally in connection with this work I should have to do it very soon. To start a new coffee plot of any kind we have to fell a jungle and have to plant trees and it takes, I think, my coffee friends will agree with me, at least 5 years before the trees would be in a condition fit for carrying on experiments upon them. It means if I started it now I would be approaching the end of my term of service in the State before I could even begin the experiment. It was because of that fact that I felt the necessity of trying to get possession of some lands already growing coffee. I felt further more that if these experiments were to be of any value it was necessary to have these coffee trees young. The House is aware that from the pests and fungus there are immense casualties in the coffee estates and by the time the trees are 30 or 40 years old, very little of the original trees would be left, and most of them would be replaced by fresh trees. That would mean our experimenting on coffee trees some of which are 30, some 20, others 10 and still others which are 5 years old. This would make the experiments absolutely impossible. I may say that an attempt of this kind has been made by the Madras Government and the United Planters' Association of Southern India and Coorg. After

8 or 10 years' work they have practically decided to abandon the operations. Young coffee at the present moment is a valuable crop and I do not think that Government would be able to buy a coffee estate when it runs up to several lakhs of rupees. I therefore approached a friend of mine with the request that he should hand over to us a part of his estate, as a gift to the Government. He acceded to my request. The gentleman, I refer to, is Mr. C. S. Crawford who owns a very large number of coffee estates in the Kadur District and who lives in Balehonnur. Mr. Crawford agreed to hand over on a 25 years' lease, free of rent, 15 acres of coffee lands upon which we can start experimental work at once. He also agreed to hand over to us at once under the same conditions 20 acres of jungle in his possession adjoining the coffee, which would give us a total of 35 acres upon which we could carry on experiments. Adjoining this again there are about 150 acres of Government jungle which would enable us to experiment still further. The only condition is that we have to pay taxes on this. What Mr. Crawford has given us is a lease of 25 years subject to renewal of further 25 years and we get all the coffee. If the experimental station has to come into being buildings would be placed on Government land and not on Mr. Crawford's. By this arrangement, Mr. Crawford stands to gain nothing whatever. I look upon this as a most generous and public spirited offer on the part of Mr. Crawford. It has been made by him to the State in recognition of the fact that he has been living in it.

Now the next question to be considered was how this experimental station was to be financed. The Dewan Saheb in a meeting which I attended in Chikmagalur gave me and the large body of planters who met me there to understand that it was impossible for the State in the present financial condition to finance the scheme entirely from Government funds. These planters were agreeable voluntarily to levy a cess to provide half the sum of Rs. 25,000 which I consider it necessary to start this station. The duty was then placed upon me to ascertain as best as I could the views of the coffee planters in general. The House will agree with me that it is rather a difficult proposition for me. I could not obviously go to each individual coffee planter and discuss the question with him. The only way in which I could do this was at the meetings called for for the purpose. I met what I believed a representative body of Hassan Indian planters in Saklespur in February last. This meeting was called by the President of the Hassan Indian Planters' Association, Mr. Anemahal Basave Gowda. I do not know how many coffee planters in the Hassan District belong to the Planters' Association

but I presume that the men who were present were representative gentlemen. These gentlemen agreed unanimously to the levy for a period of five years of a cess of two annas per acre which I thought would be just sufficient. I may point out in this connection that I consider that at the end of five years the intitial expenditure would be practically over and after that the experimental station could run along on the Government grant. The opinion of the planters in the Kadur District was also taken. At a meeting held on the 27th September and called by the Deputy Commissioner and attended, I believe, by 72 planters, it was agreed unanimously to levy a cess for 5 years. The question of the exact amount was left open for the time. These are the main facts in this case. I am quite aware that there still remain some planters who do not agree to the cess and it was my earnest desire on Saturday last to give some of these planters who are also members of this House a chance to express their views. Unfortunately that was not possible and the gentlemen, I believe, have gone. This is altogether an unfortunate circumstance.

I have been as fair as I can be in explaining the situation. I have made my best endeavours to gather the views of the Coffee planters of the State and I am firmly convinced that the majority of them, holding by far the greater area of the State, and the majority of the planters who will be affected, are agreable to the cess. If I did not know that I was giving expression to the true views of the bulk of planters I would not be standing before this House asking for its support for the Bill. I may say that the suggestion has already been made and I personally agree with the suggestion that areas of 5 acres and less coming under *hithlus* should be exempted from the cess so that the small men should not be burdened even with 2 annas an acre.

Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao said that he personally agreed with Dr. Coleman's views. There were, however, other considerations in the matter. For instance, the proposed cess was a tax on a particular class of people. Most of the members of the Representative Assembly were not coffee planters and it was impossible for Government to take the opinion of the Assembly as a whole on this important question. He understood that there were about 150 Indian planters owning not less than 110,000 acres of coffee lands and 95 European planters owning about 90,000 acres. Before the cess could be levied, it was necessary that the opinions of all the planters was taken and if in any case the cess had to be passed by the Assembly, at least such of the members of the Assembly as were coffee planters should give a decided opinion in the matter. This, under the circumstances, was impossible since most of them had left the station.

The first point for consideration, he said, was how far the experimental station would help the planters as a whole. He understood that the amount that was hitherto given by the Mysore Government towards the pay of the expert employed by the Madras Government for the investigation of coffee diseases, was practically a waste, as no results followed those investigations. Dr. Coleman himself was not quite sure that the proposed experiment in Mysore would be a thorough success. While such was the case, it became all the more necessary to consult the opinion of the local planters about the levy. He said that that very morning, he had received a number of telegrams from leading coffee planters expressing their unwillingness to pay the cess.

He continued that it was not his intention that this question should not be brought up before the Assembly and considered on its merits, but that he only wanted that the matter should not be hastened, as it was attempted to do, and that it might be taken up during the next Birthday Session when all the members who owned coffee estates would be present to express a well-considered opinion in the matter.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao pointed out that coffee lands were very fertile in olden days and that the yield also was very good. During Hyder Ali's and Tippu Sultan's time, special jahgirs were given on the Bababudan Hills for coffee plantations. He also mentioned that coffee growing was not an indigenous industry, but that in the beginning, seeds were got from other places and sown in particular tracts of Mysore which had then given promise of a good yield. He said that all this was changed and the coffee lands were not at all, at the present time, profitable. The lands having lost all their fertility, insect pests made their appearance and ate the sap out of the trees. These insects throve more particularly in plantations situated 3,000 feet above the sea level. Every year, the havoc of these pests was increasing with the result that the plantations did not pay even the working expenses, and many planters were completely ruined. If these lands should be restored to any measure of productivity, it was necessary that investigations should be made whereby the insect pests would be eradicated. All sorts of preventive and remedial measures were tried in the past by the Madras and Coorg Governments, but to no effect. They had an expert in Dr. Coleman who was prepared to undertake a thorough investigation on different lines, but the investigation would be very costly requiring a good deal of money which the Government could not afford just then. In these circumstances, the planters themselves were agreeable to levy a cess upon themselves for meeting a good part of the expenditure, provided Government came to their aid and met the

balance. On the suggestion of Dr. Coleman, meetings had been held in all coffee-planting centres to elicit the opinion of the planters with the result that most planters agreed to the levy of a cess of 2 annas per acre. At these meetings, notices were issued to every individual coffee planter. He added that the suggestions of Dr. Coleman were very reasonable. Planters with only 5 acres and under, were not called upon to pay the cess, and the payment was only for a period of 5 years. He emphasized that on the issue that was brought before the Assembly, the fate of nearly 18,000 coffee holdings hung. If the cess was not allowed to be levied, the planting industry would be gone for ever. He was sure that more than 75 per cent of the planters had agreed to the levy of this cess and he appealed, under the circumstances, to the Members of the Assembly to seriously consider the question and vote in its favor. He also said that he had received private information from some of the planters in the Madras Presidency that if the Mysore Government would open an experimental farm, the Madras Government was likely to contribute a decent sum towards the expenditure.

Mr. Kesaviah said that coffee was not a local crop, but introduced from Arabia and first planted in the Bababudan hills and thence extended to Belur, Manjarabad, Mudgere, Chikmagalur, Koppa and a few other places. For the first few years, coffee plants flourished very well and gave a very good yield, but latterly, the plantations were affected by insect pests with the result that whole plantations were destroyed by their havoc. He added that coffee industry was a very important industry in the State, which realized not less than Rs. 2 crores every year. If the industry was allowed to die, the State would stand to lose this vast sum. In these circumstances, he said it was the duty of Government to protect the crop and safeguard the interest of the planting community. The only way to guard the interests of the industry was to open an experimental station as proposed by Dr. Coleman. The question had been discuseed at several meetings of the planters and notices of the meeting had been given to every planter. At two important meetings, at Saklespur and Chikmagalur, the planters with one voice agreed to contribute half the cost in the shape of a voluntary cess of 2 annas. He also said that the proposal had not been agreed to in the first instance, but after the advantages were fully explained by Dr. Coleman, they changed their minds altogether and felt convinced that the only remedy was to find out through an experimental farm the means of destroying the insect pests. He was of opinion that there was no hardship so far as the small planters were concerned, because those that owned small extents of 5 acres or less

were not subjected to this levy. In these circumstances, he was of opinion that the levy of the cess should not be opposed by the Assembly.

MR. SYLVESTER PAIS also agreed that the experimental station was a very important step in the direction of investigating into the causes of the eradication of fungus diseases. He supported the statements made by the previous speakers in regard to the notices issued to all the planters and the resolutions recorded at several meetings. He was of opinion that instead of exempting only planters owning an extent of not more than 5 acres, those that owned less than 25 acres might be exempted instead. He conceded that the income from the cess would be to some extent reduced by such a step; but as a matter of fact, it would work as a great hardship on smaller owners if the cess was levied on them.

MR. HONNAPPAIYA pointed out that the extent of coffee land in the State was 1,10,000 acres of which more than 10,000 acres were lying fallow. This was due to the poverty of the people and their consequent inability to find capital to in on coffee cultivation. He, therefore, supported Mr. Sylv Pais that this cess should be levied only from planters ownin acres and more. Mr. Mir Mahomed Saheb opposed this sugge on the ground that it was small holdings that grew more coffee and got better yield and as such all coffee holdings, exceeding five acres in extent, might be taxed. Mr. Honnappaiya again pointed out that the period for which the cess would be in force had not been specified even though Dr. Coleman mentioned in his speech in moving the draft bill that it would be tenable only for a period of five years. The wording in the draft bill was that the cess will be levied "temporarily." He, therefore, desired to make the duration more definite, by specifying the time limit. Mr. Abdul Nabi considered that the House would be in a better position to judge of the necessity for the proposed legislation if the individual opinion of all the coffee planters was obtained in writing and placed before it, to which the Dewan-President replied that it was ascertained from Dr. Coleman that all the European planters and most of the Indian planters were agreeable to this levy, and that on the whole more than 60 or 70 per cent of the planters had favoured the legislation.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO questioned the propriety of legislating on a matter not affecting the interests of the generality of the subjects. This levy referred only to a particular class of cultivators and if they wished to carry on experiments, they could come to an agreement among themselves, collect the required money and carry on the experiment. Why

should there be a legislation by Government in the matter? There was no unanimity of opinion among the planters themselves as regards the necessity for the cess. In his opinion, it was not a sound principle for Government to interfere in the matter and legislate on it. There would be no limit to the levy of cesses by Government if the House gave their assent to every local measure like this. Next time, another bill might be introduced for a ragi cess and so on. There was an Agricultural Department costing the State nearly Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 lakhs per annum and if necessary, an additional allotment might be sanctioned for carying on investigation in the experimental station. There was not much to be alarmed at the insect pests and fungus diseases. Every cultivator had to combat such pests in some form or another. There was the Koleroga and the Kambli hula diseases. Date groves and even the ragi crops were affected by some pests. These diseases were due to the exhaustion of soil and if the soil was left fallow for some time, perhaps the disease would die of itself. He had no objection to the Government sanctioning a grant if the planters would pay their contribution to the Agricultural Department for starting the experiment. He opined that if this bill was allowed to be passed, it would create a bad precedent and hence opposed it.

Mr. B. L. Byanna said that he endorsed the opinion of Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao in this matter. There was no need to legislate on a matter which after all affected only 2 out of the 8 districts of the State. He also opposed Government incurring any expenditure on the proposed scheme when they had not enough funds to meet the commitments already on hand. If the State finances were frittered away on new schemes, which might not prove a success, no funds would be available for more important requirements like Education, Sanitation and Water Supply. Government should first concentrate their resources on the more important requirements affecting the generality of its subjects.

Mr. Abbas Khan agreed in the opinion expressed by Mr. Byanna that the cost of the Experimental Station should not be met from the general revenues. But he drew the attention of the House to the fact that the planters themselves were paying an assessment to the State at the rate of Re. 1 or Rs. 1½ per acre and had volunteered to pay their quota of the cost of the Experimental Station by a voluntary levy of a cess. He had personally inspected several coffee plantations in the Malnad and could speak with first hand knowledge regarding the havoc caused by the insect pests and fungus diseases. Several coffee planters have been ruined as a result of these pests. Government ought to

have devised remedies to combat the disease long ago. This was an opportune time to make a beginning since a big landlord had volunteered to lease out to Government a sufficient extent of land on a long-tenure system and there was every hope of some aid forthcoming from the Madras Government as well. In these circumstances, he was keen that the opportunity should not be allowed to slip. He added that many planters had written to him requesting him to support the passage of the proposed legislation. It was, but right that when so many leading planters were in favour of the cess, the Assembly should pass it. Some of the members remarked that they were not coffee planters and hence were not competent to express an opinion on the subject of the coffee cess. He considered that that was not the correct point of view from which such questions should be considered, and drew the attention of the House to the passing of the Criminal Tribes Regulation in spite of the fact that not one member of the Assembly belonged to the criminal tribe. There was no difficulty in passing the Bill when the majority of the coffee planters whom it affected were welcoming its introduction. It was the duty of Government to go to the rescue of the planters as several poor men were dependent on the prosperity of planters for cooly labour. It was not necessary that every individual planter should agree to the legislation; when the majority have agreed to it, the House would be perfectly justified in passing it.

He concluded by saying that great value should be attached to the opinion of Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao who spoke with an experience of 40 years in coffee plantations and who solemnly declared that more than 75 per cent of the planters favoured the introduction of the cess, if assistance from Government would be forthcoming in the shape of subsidy. Government themselves brought forth the Bill, after thoroughly investigating the prospects of the proposed Experimental Station.

The First Member in replying to the several criticisms, said that there was no necessity for him to make a long speech on the subject as it had been dealt with in great detail by the Director of Agriculture. He explained how coffee was first planted in the Bababudan Hills wherefrom it extended to other parts. For a long time, the industry flourished. Then they had to combat the insect pests and fungus diseases. Various different seeds which were thought to be proof against these pests were tried, but these new plants were also infected and there was a set back in the industry and planters began to convert their coffee estates into cardamom lands. To prevent this retrograde step and to resusciate the declining coffee industry, the Government have by suitable research work to find out the

strain of coffee that might be grown with advantage in the State. Just as a very good strain of ragi (H. 22) has been proved to be the best strain, similarly it has to be found which would be the best coffee strain that would stand the borer and other pests. Unless this is done, the coffee industry would become extinct in course of time.

With regard to Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao's statement that unless the majority of the coffee planters agreed to the cess, it should not be levied, the Member said that it was a dangerous principle to adopt. If this were the general policy, there was no need for any representative institutions. As the true representatives of the people, the Assembly had a right to record their opinion. The Member continued; "Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao said that this is a special industry and why should the State interfere"? He forgets that it is a special interest which has been given a special representation in this Assembly. Our State is specially famous in this industry. Coffee cultivation requires the investment of a large capital and special protection is due to it from the State. He enquired as to why the Government itself cannot bear the whole expenditure of working the Experimental Farm. The Government regret that it is impossible for them, owing to their present depleted financial condition to meet a recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,000, every year. The Government can only sanction a small sum as a subvention. If we are to wait till Government themselves undertake the scheme, bearing the entire cost, it will take time and it is apprehended that in the meantime, the industry itself may decline irretrievably. He therefore commended the measure to the unanimous acceptance of the House.

In winding up the debate, the Dewan said that this Bill was meant to give protection to one of the very important industries of the State and that it was the duty of the House to view with a genuine sympathy the difficulties of those engaged in it, especially as they had come forward with a true spirit of self-help. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao said that it was wrong to resort to special legislation of the kind proposed to help a small section of the people who were interested in a particular industry and that what was called for was more in the nature of scientific experiments, for which Government should pay a grant rather than levy a special cess. This view of the case, the Dewan said, was quite wrong. In questions of this kind, special assistance can come only in the form of a subsidy from Government to supplement the resources of the planters who are willing to tax themselves to find funds for the experiments. It was therefore the duty of the Assembly to give support to the State in its endeavours to resuscitate, promote and develop a special industry for which Mysore is so famous.

The resolution was put to vote and carried, 97 being for and 4 against.

Before proceeding with the further business, the Dewan said that the remaining resolutions brought up before the Assembly would lapse and that the Assembly might now proceed to consider the following note (Appendix F) already circulated in regard to the reciprocity in the matter of stoppage of music before places of worship. Mr. H. Krishna Rao said that the note was not put into the hands of the members 10 days previously and that it could not be discussed at such short notice. The objection was however overruled as the note was not in the nature of a legislative measure and it was only the general opinion of the members that was proposed to be taken. The Dewan then called upon the members to express their views.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao said that the population of the State consisted of both Hindus and Mahomedans and that it was quite necessary in the best interests of the progress of the State that they should not fly at each other's throats. The disputes between these two communities arose largely from the question of the playing of music in front of the mosques. Such disputes, he added, could only be obviated by each party conceding certain rights in favour of the others. It was quite necessary that the Hindus should respect the religious sentiments of the Musalmans and the Musalmans in their turn should respect those of the Hindus.

Mr. Paramasiviah said that the questions referred to in the note did not necessarily pertain to the disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans. In his opinion, the controversy was between communities and communities. He was emphatically of opinion that all restrictions in regard to the use of public streets should be removed if the State should have any peace. He quoted instances where public streets were not allowed to be made use of for processions. When the Hindu communities themselves had such wide differences in their religious views, how could the Government expect recriprocity between Hindus and Mahomedans. Suddenly some places of worship might spring up in some streets and people might be asked to stop music or processions in front of them. This would certainly cause ill-feeling and bitterness between communities.

The First Member replied that hereafter, the construction of religious buildings would be controlled by the local authorities.

Mr. Paramasiviah still insisted that there was no use legislating in regard to the stoppage of music in front of places of worship.

Mr. Narasinga Rao was of opinion that things might be left

to natural evolution rather than to legislation. He said that everywhere there was the cry of Hindu-Muslim Unity and this unity should come in only by each community respecting the rights of others. If the people come to an amicable settlement among themselves, there was no need for any legislation.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER quoted many instances where the Panchamas were not allowed to use water from big tanks used by other communities. Such things, he said, happened in enlightened places like Bangalore and Mysore. The main object of stopping the music in front of the mosques was that Mahomedans should not be disturbed during their prayer. There was need in the first place for persuading the Hindus themselves to give up differences before proceeding to legislate for bringing a unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. If that be so, he said the motor busses were making any amount of noise and they would have to be stopped also. If the question of the stoppage of music should be effectively solved, he considered no Mussalman mosque should be allowed to be built anywhere else than in the Mussalman quarters.

The First Member pointed out that if one locality was not a Mussalman locality for the time being, it might be so some years hence.

MR. SANJEEVIAH was of opinion that there should be no restriction as regards the stopping of music in public streets and that Government should make a law that music going on in the public streets should on no account be stopped by other communities for any reason.

MR. VEMA REDDY was of opinion that the question of reciprocity was one to be settled by mutual consent of Mahomedans and Hindus. He, therefore, suggested that a small Sub-Committee of the Representative Assembly should be formed, consisting of Mahomedan and Hindu Representatives to consider the whole question and make suitable recommendations with a view to avoid inconveniences to both parties. He thought that such an arrangement would minimise the troubles now occurring so often in the State. He also said that in each place there might be a Panchayet to settle all such internal disputes.

The Dewan enquired whether the Members would agree to the resolution that might be sent by the Sub-Committee proposed by Mr. Vema Reddy, to which Mr. Vema Reddy replied that they might be agreed to after discussion in the Assembly.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR said that the object of the stoppage of music before places of worship seemed to him that while praying to God, the attention of the devotees should not be diverted. If this be so, he said there would be a technical difficulty. For, if there happened to be a Hindu house adjoining the mosque, then

any music played in that Hindu house would disturb the prayers of the Musalmans in the mosque. He therefore did not approve of the principles contained in the statement.

THE FIRST MEMBER replied that among the Musalmans, music was altogether prohibited in places of worship. Instrumental music was prohibited in all places while in regard to vocal music, there was some difference of opinion. The idea of stopping music in front of the mosques was more sentimental than otherwise. Mussalman sentiment was that if music is allowed in front of the mosques, there would be desecration of the mosque. He said that that was the only principle, right or wrong, and there was no other.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO was not in favour of Government passing any orders in the matter of reciprocity on the ground that instead of cementing the friendship between the two communities, this order would widen the gulf between them.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO expressed the view that each community should respect the religious feelings of the other community and some arrangement of the kind suggested, *viz.*, reciprocity in the stoppage of music before all places of worship was a good solution of the vexed problem.

MR. HANUMANTHAPPA explained that the economic distress in the country was all due to cow slaughter. For want of sufficient number of cows, good milk was not available and sufficient manure for agricultural purposes could not be had and that therefore the yield of crops was comparatively much less than before. Besides, people were getting weaker and weaker for want of good milk. Passing of legislation for the prohibition of cow slaughter was therefore absolutely necessary. In many Municipalities in Northern India, he said, rules had been passed prohibiting the slaughter of cows and as such, it could not be a difficult task for an Indian State to pass such a Regulation. They have passed legislation regarding compulsory education, compulsory vaccination, etc., against the will of the people in certain places. In the same way, if they were earnest in the protection of cows, they might pass orders prohibiting the killing of cows even though that would cause some dissatisfaction to a small section of the people of the State.

MR. DODDAYYA said that the main thing in a Hindu Raj was that cow killing should be prohibited. At the present time, so many buffaloes were killed to propitiate the goddess Mari. Any amount of advice or persuation would have no effect on the madigas that killed as many as a thousand buffaloes every year. The loss of buffaloes had a very serious economic effect on the prosperity of the State. If a law were made, it should first of all be

made applicable to the madigas. They would rather give up the worship of such gods than allow innocent animals to be sacrificed in the name of gods. If stoppage of cow killing were ordered, other remedies should be found out for the supply of meat to certain classes of people with meat eating propensities.

MR. MALLAPPA was of opinion that the arrangement, *viz.*, reciprocity in the stoppage of music and cow killing would create more differences among the different sections of the people. He was of opinion that music should be stopped only before such of the places of worship which had already come into existence and not in front of places which might be constructed in future. If no such restrictions were imposed, every alternate building in a public street would become a place of worship—Hindu, Mussalman or Christian—and then there would be no chance of processional music being played in a street at all. He also said that if special areas should be allotted for special communities, wherein they might build any number of places of worship, all the trouble would be avoided.

He was of opinion that the question of stopping music should not be mixed up with the question of cow killing, as many economic considerations were involved in the latter question. Cattle were decreasing in the country, and agriculture was impeded on account of insufficiency of manure. He was for prohibiting cow killing.

MR. SANJIVIAH enquired whether his Mahomedan friends would agree to the stoppage of cow killing if the Hindus agreed to the stoppage of music in front of the mosques. In that case, the Hindus would stop playing music in front of all mosques. What was wanted was a mutual agreement between the two important communities.

MR. T. RAMASWAMI said that the Hindus as a class worshipped cows and cow killing was against their religious sentiment. It was understood that cows were killed at the rate of 1,000 per day and the loss caused to the country by such a slaughter was enormous, because India was pre-eminently an agricultural country, and cattle the mainstay of existence. Killing of cows at that rate would not be conducive to the prosperity of the country. It was said that even during the time of the Mughals, cow killing was prohibited. Coming to later times, during the time of Hyderali Khan, cow killing had been prohibited. While such was the case, in a Hindu Raj it would be only right that cow killing should be prohibited.

It was a truism that people should live in amity. Wounding the feelings of others would not conduce to the prosperity of the country. Hindus had no objection to the stoppage of music

before places of Mahomedan worship if Mohamedans were willing to the total prohibition of cow killing.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO expressed the view that Hindus would at some sacrifice to their own sentiments agree to the stoppage of music in front of mosques, if the Mahomedans were willing to accept the principle of prohibition of cow killing.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHY enquired whether it was meant that only the Mussalmans should agree to the prohibition of cow killing, for there were many people of other nationalities who should also be taken into consideration. For himself, he said that he would agree to the reciprocal arrangements between the Hindus and the Mussalmans.

MR. ABBAS KHAN said that the Mahomedans in Mysore were a minority community numbering only 315000 and that they were as a rule not for wounding the feelings of Hindus. It was for the Hindus to see how the good feelings between this small community and themselves could be preserved. To his knowledge in many places music was stopped in front of mosques. At the same time he knew of cases where there were troubles also.

On the question of cow killing, he thought that opinions widely differed. He added that on an important question like that, he could not give a definite opinion, but so far as he himself was concerned he was firmly of opinion that each community should respect the religious feelings of the other community. He suggested that as there were so many as 14 recognised Mahomedan Associations, their views might be taken and needful action taken thereafter.

At this stage, Mr. B. Narasinga Rao requested that the first four resolutions regarding cow killing (Appendix G) should be taken up for discussion along with the note placed before the Assembly by the Government.

The Dewan replied that that day was reserved only for Government business, all the private business left over having lapsed under the rules. Messrs. Narasinga Rao and C. Srinivasa Rao brought to the notice of the Dewan -President that on the previous day, the First Member of Council gave a definite promise that the questions relating to cow killing would be discussed in the presence of the Dewan the next day. In view of that promise, they insisted that the resolutions be taken up immediately.

DEWAN.—The object of reserving the four resolutions for to-day was, I will tell you frankly, that Government wished to put before this Assembly this note. What is the object of this note ? It is that the resolution, independently of reciprocity and mutual concessions, may for the present lie over. It is quite obvious that such a resolution will be passed by a large majority in this house

and it may create a certain amount of embarrassment to Government if they find that they cannot accept it. The recommendation is that "prompt and suitable measures for the protection of cows in the State may be adopted" Government wanted to find out means—both satisfactory and conciliatory—for the settlement of this very important question by throwing out certain suggestions. That was the object. If the general principles of the suggestions contained in this note are accepted, then further action will be taken. The note does not say that legislation must be resorted to. The note only indicates certain agreements and possibilities of certain voluntary pacts. The Government want to have the opinion of the House as to whether and if so what action is possible. Government have now heard the views of different members and what I would like to ask is whether under the present circumstances it would not be expedient to leave the matter in the hands of Government for further consideration. If before the next Dasara Session no resolution of Government is issued on this subject, the members who have brought these four resolutions may bring them forward again. The views of the House, so far as the Government have been able to understand, are that the majority of the members who belong to the Hindu communities are very anxious that some kind of protection should be given in respect of the cows. The view of a large section of members is that if certain amount of reciprocity is guaranteed in regard to that matter, they are prepared to accept the principle of the stoppage of music in front of mosques and other places of worship. There was no intention on the part of the Government to take any votes on this, but they desired to have the opinion of the House. We have also heard Mr. ABBAS KHAN on behalf of the Mahomedan community and he has expressd his own sentiments as best as he has been able to do. The position, I quite appreciate, is one of great delicacy and difficulty. He has shown a very conciliatory spirit and according to the general trend of discussions, I have every reason to hope that we may perhaps be able to come to some kind of settlement which will be satisfactory to all. Under these circumstances, these resolutions may lie over for the present.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO insisted that votes should be taken on the cow killing resolution and in the alternative to put the note to vote. Some others thought that there was no hurry to proceed to voting.

DEWAN.—The point raised by Mr. Narasinga Rao is that these resolutions which are connected with the note by the Government should have been taken up to-day. As I explained, the object of this note is that this subject which is a very

mportant one should be discussed as part of Government business. Three days were allotted for resolutions and during these three days, they were not selected. If there was time, after discussion of this note, according to the allocation of time that was made by the President, the resolutions might or might not have been taken. As matters stand at present, to-day, no resolutions can be taken. According to the allocation of time fixed by me the day before yesterday, to-day the Assembly was to sit till 3 P.M., for Government business and the Dewan's concluding remarks. I cannot admit any resolution to-day. If you say that you should record your votes on this question of reciprocal concessions, I am not against it, but it was not the intention of Government, and if you press for it, I have no objection to it.

MR. NARASINGA RAO said that he was not going to press the matter further and that he would bow to the decision of the chair *not without protest.*

The Dewan-President made the following closing remarks:—

GENTLEMEN, It is not necessary, I think, under the present conditions of work in the Representative Assembly, that the Dewan should make any long speech at the conclusion of the Session with a view to review the business that is done during the several stages of the proceedings. The business is now differentiated according to the various functions with which this newly constituted Assembly is entrusted, and it is disposed of as far as possible then and there, and in the course of such disposal, the Members of Government and the Dewan-President have to explain the position. This, you may have noticed, has been done more frequently and at a greater length than before. It will therefore be an unnecessary repetition if I attempt any general review of the kind at this stage. Probably at the next Session, the concluding speech may be dispensed with; but as it is the first occasion, I do not wish to make any departure from past practice. Under the standing orders, the Dewan has to allocate time to get through whatever there is on the agenda. You will have observed that in spite of every endeavour on my part, with which I must acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the whole Assembly, it has been found impossible to complete all the items on our agenda within the period of eight days which has been fixed by the Statute. I had therefore to exercise the discretion that has been vested in me to extend the time by no less than three days. Part of the difficulty naturally arose owing to the motion for adjournment which was brought forward immediately after my Address, and I do not wish to refer to this motion in detail at this stage. Sufficient to say that the

discussion has served its purpose and cleared the air of some of the misconceptions relating to this important subject, and I am glad that the net result of the controversy that was brought up before this Assembly is a cogent proof of the general good sense of the Assembly as a whole.

I will not weary you with any reference to the important representations. We had a total number of 175 subjects, out of which 130 have been disposed of. Many of these matters have come up on previous occasions and as they have been, elaborately dealt with by my learned colleagues as well as by myself in the course of the discussions, I do not think it necessary to repeat the replies which the Government have given already in each case. I may, however, say that the Government are keenly alive to the necessity of extending primary education, improving the status of village officers, removing forest grievances, improving the income-tax administration, speeding up the restoration of minor tanks, granting additional facilities to backward communities, specially panchamas, for both general as well as vocational education, and larger grants for the improvement of towns and villages. I am glad there have been few representations of a particularly controversial character and the general tone of the discussions has been characterised by cordiality and a spirit of harmony throughout.

As regards the resolutions, those relating to the Civil Service reorganisation have been dealt with already and of the others, out of a total number of 27, 23 have been disposed of, Government accepting 4 in an amended form,—10 were eventually withdrawn and 7 passed by a majority. In respect of the Irrigation Cess, I am not able unfortunately to make to-day a definite pronouncement, but let me give this assurance that Government will lose no time in passing definite orders on the subject, which I hope, may be generally acceptable to you and to those who are affected by this levy. A series of resolutions regarding the remission rules have been placed on the agenda, and one of them recommending that the rules be revised to the effect that half the wet assessment be remitted in the first year of the failure of crops was passed by a large majority. All I can say on behalf of Government in regard to this, is that they will very carefully re-examine the whole question with reference to this proposal and pass orders as early as practicable. The other resolutions do not call from me any special remarks at this stage.

I have already, in the course of discussion on the Civil Service scheme, laid emphasis on the grave responsibility that is thrown on the Representative Assembly in the matter of bringing forward resolutions; for, as I explained, these resolutions are discussed

here and voted upon entirely by a non-official body and there is no counteracting influence of discussion and voting, by official members which at times supply the necessary corrective based on knowledge and experience due to practical politics and administration. There is thus a probability which has to be faced of certain resolutions which Government cannot possibly accept being passed by a small or large majority, and in such cases, the Government may regretfully have to decline to take action on the lines of the recommendations made by you. To avoid such a contingency as far as possible, I did make an appeal to the good sense of this Assembly to so exercise their responsibility as to enable Government to see eye to eye with them so that both the Government and this Assembly can meet each other half way at least whenever there is any very serious difference of opinion. I am glad to say that this has been the attitude throughout the present Session except perhaps in a very few instances and I think we all may part with a sense of satisfaction that there has been compromise where compromise was possible, and that there has been a genuine determination on the part of the Government to concede points in respect of which cogent and strong reasons were urged regarding the existing policy in certain important matters.

The Government business has, for the most part, been completed except the Irrigation Bill and the Income-tax Amendment Bill, both of which will necessarily have to be deferred to the next Session. As desired by you this evening, the recommendations of the Facilities Committee will also be referred to this Assembly again at the next Session. We have secured the approval of this Assembly to the introduction of three legislative measures before the Legislative Council, and in regard to the Local Self-Government scheme, I should express on behalf of Government their gratification that the general principles enunciated in the memorandum have been accepted. We shall now go ahead and prepare the amending Bills embodying all the important changes that have been approved, so that they may go through the Legislative Council as early as possible.

The Government note which has been circulated on the subject of reciprocal concessions in the matter of cow protection and stoppage of processional music in front of places of religious worship has been fully discussed from various points of view. All that it is possible for me to say at present is that Government will further consider all the difficult issues involved as indicated by this Assembly during these discussions.

As it is already a very late hour, gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you with any further remarks. This is the first business

meeting at which the Representative Assembly has discharged the new functions that have been entrusted to it and I think—and my colleagues will join with me when I say—that in every possible way, the Assembly has fully justified those enlarged responsibilities by not only the manner in which the discussions have taken place, but also by the keen interest which has been evinced in respect of every subject that has been brought up for discussion. The attendance, too, at this Session has been remarkably good.

It now remains for me to compliment and thank you all for the readiness with which you have helped in the conduct of the proceedings, and specially for the very kindly manner in which you have taken my rulings from the chair. It has been, in my opinion, a very successful though strenuous Session and I can only hope that the work that has been done will result in some measure of tangible benefit both to the Government as well as to the people of Mysore.

With these words, gentlemen, I wish you all good-bye, a safe return to your homes and all prosperity.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja.